Chicago Tribune.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1864.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Taking advantage of the recent cold snap which has rendered the roads somewhat passable, the rebels are reported to be concentrating in the Shenandoah Valley for a raid on Winchester and Martinsburg. The rebels are under command of Early.

Gen. Kelly has made ample preparations for any enterprise of this sort, and the only fear is that they will abandon their design.

If the cold continues a few days longer, the monotony in military affairs west of here may be broken in upon by a lively episode.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

It is understood that at an early day a movement will be made in Congress for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the affairs of the Interior Department. Inasmuch as so much has been said outside of irregularities in this Department, an investigation into its management cannot well be avoided. If such irregularities exist they should be exposed. If current rumors are untrue it is proper that the public should know the fact and a stop be put to groundless imputations.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Gen. Butler will be here to-morrow to consult with the War Department in relation to the exchange of prisoners.

PERSONAL.

Lieutenant Robert P. Porter, 3d Indiana cavalry, has been dismissed from the service by court-martial.

Hon. Samuel J. Bowden, United States Senator from Virginia, died here, on yesterday, of small pox.

Mr. Speaker Colfax has returned from his visit West during the holidays.

It is rumored that Frank Blair has resigned.

Gen. Burnside has been ordered to report to Washington.

Gen. Stoneman, Chief of Cavalry Bureau, has resigned.

DISGUSTED.

Andrew Jackson Donelson, who ran for Vice President on the American ticket in 1856, is in trouble for having said that he would not trust Jeff. Davis farther than "a blind mule could kick." He was arraigned for this, but let off; and when he returned home he found that his rebel friends had stolen all his corn and bacon. He is very bitter in his denunciations of the Confederates.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

By a recent decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a homestead settler has not a complete legal right but merely an inceptive title liable to be defeated for non-performance of conditions, and can therefore only use timber for fencing, building and repairs. Under bounty of Congress he is permitted to acquire a homestead in public domain for agricultural purposes on condition of settlement and cultivation for five years.

Until this condition is satisfied he cannot commit waste by felling the timber for market, as the land reverts to the United States on failure to comply with the terms of law.

As to any supposed purchase by a party from a homestead settler no right can attach to the sale. The homestead settler has no power to sell, hence the timber cut by him is liable to seizure.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

But sixty millions of the Five Twenty loan remain unsold. The statement that this balance was about to be sold to a combination of speculators at a premium is untrue. The loan will be kept open for the benefit of the people at large.

The ten days notice required by law before closing it will not be given by Mr. Chase. It has been a peoples' loan and he has no disposition to withhold the small balance now remaining from them.

SKIRMISH WITH GUERILLAS.

Last Friday a detachment of the 2d Massachusetts cavalry while on a scouting expedition in the neighborhood of Hay Market, beyond Manassas, came suddenly upon a guerilla encampment, killing and wounding a number and capturing about thirty guerillas. Our loss was one man killed and six wounded. The guerillas were clad in our uniform.

Secretary Chase strenuously insists on limiting the appropriations to the means, and in providing by taxation for every dollar appropriated beyond the amount which can be certainly obtained by loans, and that without too largely increasing the public debt.

The attendance of the diplomatic body upon the President upon New Year's day with felicitations which were evidently as cordial as they were democratic, was among the cheering auspices with which the country begins the year. The entire corps were present with the exception of the estimable Minister from Nicaragua who, being detained by illness, sent to the Secretary of State a most friendly apology.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A number of colored men, belonging to this District, on their way to New York to be used as substitutes there, were taken off the steamship Baltimore at Georgetown yesterday, by one of the detectives.

Among the first persons to pay their respects to the President, yesterday, were Secretary Seward and the French Minister.

The gunboat Commodore Reed arrived yesterday at Alexandria, bringing up two Lieutenants and five privates of the rebel army, and several ladies, among whom was Mrs. Davis, wife of a rebel Colonel Davis, who were captured while attempting to cross the Potomac.

There are indications that Gen. Early contemplates a movement or a raid towards Winchester, and perhaps beyond that town.

An order has been issued from the army of the Potomac prohibiting all newspaper correspondents connected therewith from publishing, or causing to be published, the number or designation of regiments re-enlisting in the army, or leaving the same, and the number of men furloughed.

Another order from Provost Marshal Patrick requires a correct enrollment made of all civilians or army followers, excepting actual residents within the limits of their respective corps. This is designed to reach those who have sought refuge in the army to avoid the draft.

Fifty prisoners and deserters reached Washington to-day.

To-day's *Chronicle* says: "A year ago had a colored man presented himself at the White House, at the President's levee, seeking an introduction to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, he would have been, in all probability, roughly handled for his impudence. Yesterday, four colored men, of genteel exterior and with the manners of gentlemen, joined in the throng that crowded the extensive mansion, and were presented to the President of the United States."

FROM DES MOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Jan. 1, 1864.

Volunteering continues lively. The quota of the 4th Ward is complete, and the 2d nearly so. Other wards are moving in the right direction. The City Council has made an appropriation of $3,000 for the families of volunteers.

Col. J. A. Williamson, of the 4th Iowa infantry, arrived at home yesterday. The Colonel has been in command of a brigade in Grant's army for over a year, and has distinguished himself on many fields. He was formerly one of the leading Democrats of this State, but left his party for his country.

Twenty-six members of Company D, 2d Iowa, arrived home on furlough this morning. They all re-enlist for the war. I am informed that the 3d infantry have also nearly all re-enlisted.

Lieut. Levering, aid to Gen. Sully, died a few days since at Sioux City. He was formerly a member of the 1st Minnesota, and the first man who volunteered in that State under the President's first call.

The Copperhead organ here comes out in favor of a new church organization. It desires a church through which tories may be passed on to Paradise. An institution of that kind is much needed in this State.

Another great snow-storm raged yesterday. The thermometer went down from 8 deg. below zero at 6 a. m., to 23 below at 6 p. m.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Jan. 2, 1864.

E. S. Hedges, of Sidney, Fremont county, has been appointed Commissioner for the Board of Enrollment for the 5th District, vice Cornish, of the same place, resigned. Mr. Cornish has been appointed Deputy Provost Marshal of Fremont county.

The opening of the Savery House, by Savery & Noon, was duly celebrated on New Year's eve, by a grand ball. Notwithstanding the night was the most bitterly cold of the season, the ball is said to have been a decided success and a very brilliant affair.

On Friday, the 8th inst., we are to have a great fuel procession, in which all having wood or coal to donate to soldiers' families, are invited to join, bringing their contributions with them. The ladies will give a dinner to the contributors.

The Catholic fair, in progress here, for the benefit of the church building fund, is said already to have netted over one thousand dollars, and has two nights more to run.

Not one member of the Legislature has yet arrived in town, though a contrary statement was telegraphed to the *Times* some ten days ago. The statement was founded on the fact that several of the members elect have passed through the Capital, or been here on business since the election.

Snows have so obstructed the railroads that we have had no mails from the East for three days. Weather milder—mercury four degrees below zero.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 2 1864.

Gov. Yates to-day received the national colors of the 93d regiment. They have been very much torn and mutilated in the many engagements through which they have been borne. The staff has been pierced by six bullets, and the flag almost entirely gone. The regiment left Chicago Nov. 9, 1862, and was in the battles of Jackson, Champion Hill, and Vicksburg, Miss., and Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Those who attend the Agricultural Convention, to be held in this city on Tuesday, January 5th, will be returned over the Great Western Railroad free of charge.

Lieut. Col. Hasbrouck Davis has been appointed Colonel of the 13th cavalry.

Major A. T. Briscoe and Lieut J. R. Cravens of the 94th regiment, have been ordered to report to the Governor for recruiting service.

Battery L, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, now serving in West Virginia, has been ordered by the War Department to report for duty with the other companies of this regiment now in the Department of Tennessee.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan 3, 1864.

In Columbus, Ky., last night, the barracks at fort Quimby caught fire, and four rows of buildings was consumed before they could be extinguished. The barracks were occupied by a detachment of the 8th Iowa. Two men were so severely burned that they had to be taken to the hospital. The loss of the barracks is felt much while the cold weather lasts.

Several members of the colored regiment were frozen to death at Island No. 10 the night before last. Ten colored men were killed by the same agency and from insufficient barracks.

Gen. W. T. Sherman and staff are on the train *en route* for this place. It is understood that the General will go South on business connected with his Department.

The 59th Ohio, Col. Ed. Noyes, started this evening for Cincinnati. This is a veteran regiment 550 strong, and has re-enlisted.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 2, 1864.

Memphis dates of the afternoon of the 29th, say there is a report that Forrest crossed the Tennessee River on Monday, with one of the largest supply trains of the war, including 1,800 head of cattle, besides every horse, mule, and wagon he could find in the country. During the few weeks he was in West Tennessee he was busily employed in getting these supplies, and the results show well for his industry.

There are reports of Forrest having been defeated by our forces at Summerville and Middleburg, but no particulars have been learned.

Col. Hatch, who was so severely wounded at the battle near Lagrange, arrived in Memphis on the 29th, and at present is stopping at the officers' hospital, where he will remain until he will have recovered a greater degree of strength. He is still confined to his bed, but is considered out of danger, and will doubtless regain his health in time by proper care and attention.

A recent number of the Atlanta *Appeal* goes into glorification over the fact that Colonel Hatch was killed in a skirmish at Chewalla. They need not gloat over this morsel any more, for he is worth any ten dead men still.

The following is a list of deaths in the various Memphis Hospitals for the week ending 28th ult.

R. Bowen, Co. A, 4th Iowa cavalry; E. G. Lythe, Co. G, 22d Illinois infantry; E. C. Hicks, corporal, Co. D, 114th Illinois infantry; Edward Manar, Co. E, 30th Iowa infantry; Jessie C. Inenany, Co. E, 114th Illinois infantry; Wm. Mahue, Co. H, 13th U. S. infantry; D. Luner, Co. G, 81st Ohio infantry; G. H. Hauser, Co. D, 31st Iowa; C. O. Hesley, Co. E, 2d Iowa cavalry; A. Wilson, Co. E, 6th Illinois; G. W. Riche, Co. E, 20th Iowa cavalry; Wm. Orr, Co. E, 114th Illinois; G. W. Walker, Co. A, 6th Ohio infantry; C. Mahuzum, Co. G, 39th Indiana infantry. Total number of deaths, 17.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 3.

Mr. Brydges, manager of the Grand Trunk Canadian Railroad, writes to a gentleman in this city that he has just returned from England, and that negotiations are now in progress with reference to the continuation of the line of railway from St. Paul northward to Ft. Gary, which will result in the actual construction of that line of railway before very long, and that steps will immediately be taken to continue the line across to the Pacific coast. He says that he has no doubt whatever that the line of telegraph will be constructed from St. Paul to Fort Gary and thence onward, connecting with the Russian telegraph already partially constructed across Siberia.

The reported arrival of the return supply train from Fort Thompson at Fort Ridgley was incorrect. They have gone into winter quarters on the Missouri.

The Common Council have ascertained by a canvass of the city that we have raised our quota under the coming draft.

FROM KEOKUK.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KEOKUK, January 2, 1864.

There was an extensive fire on the corner of Third and Johnson streets to-day. Three large frame buildings were destroyed. Loss considerable. The river is closed and teams are crossing on the ice. It is the coldest weather known here in eight years.

FROM CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Advices received from Folly Island, per the Arago, state that our guns at Cumming's Point opened on Charleston on Christmas morning, lasting from 1 to 3 o'clock. Several fires were kindled in the city which burned a considerable amount of property. The rebel batteries replied without damage.

The United States gunboat Marblehead was fired into by a rebel battery in Stono Inlet and two men killed and five wounded. Assisted by the Pawnee she compelled the rebels to leave their works, and Gen. Gordon, with a detachment of men, landed later in the day and took possession of the works. The guns were subsequently brought off by Commander Balch, of the Pawnee. They are two eight inch sea coast howitzers. The rebels had one killed and five wounded.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The duties on imports received at the port of Boston for the year ending December, 1863, will amount to $6,068,974. The number of foreign arrivals for the year amounts to 3,129, being 78 more than that of the previous year.

The first anniversary of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was celebrated here yesterday by a salute of 100 guns, and by a public meeting in the Tremont Temple, at which speeches were made by Messrs. Kirk, A. A. Minor, and several colored orators.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans, with dates to the 27th ult., and Havana to the 29th ult., has arrived.

An expedition of three negro regiments, and one white regiment, and a battery of artillery, under command of Gen. Ullman, had gone from New Orleans to the mouth of the Red River.

Markets by Telegraph.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 2, 1864.

GRAIN—Receipts of wheat very light. Market opened with good demand for No. 1 Spring at $1.16, advancing to $1.17—closing very firm. Oats, [illegible]. Corn unchanged, [illegible] on track. Barley firm at $1.18 for No. 2; [illegible] No. 3.

PROVISIONS—[illegible]. Heavy city mess pork, [illegible]; light mess, [illegible]; prime mess, $14.50. Hams and shoulders [illegible]; long cut hams held [illegible]. Lard firm at [illegible] for prime leaf.

DRESSED HOGS—[illegible]. Market [illegible] higher. Sales [illegible].

THE GREAT WEATHER VICISSITUDE.

Its Extent and Ravages in the West.

The Appalling Snow Tempest of Thursday, December 31.

HOW THE OLD YEAR DIED AND THE NEW CAME IN.

Intense Cold—The Mercury 30 Degrees below Zero.

GREAT SUFFERING IN MISSOURI AND WISCONSIN.

THOUSANDS OF CATTLE AND HOGS FROZEN TO DEATH.

RAILROAD DETENTIONS AND ADVERSITIES—GREAT SUFFERING AMONG PASSENGERS.

How Other Places were Visited—Extent of the Storm.

LOSS OF LIFE AT ST. LOUIS, CLEVELAND, AND ELSEWHERE.

EXPERIENCES AND STATEMENTS OF PASSENGERS

Effects and Incidents of the Storm in the City.

A Tremendous Visitation—The Streets Deserted—The Railroads all Blockaded—Trains Snowed Up—Frozen Passengers—Great Suffering—The Poor Soldiers.

FROM OSKOSH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OSKOSH, Wis., Jan. 3.

We have had three days of the most severe weather that ever swept over the Northwest. The storm opened on Thursday with a cold, driving snow. Friday morning the mercury had fallen to the almost *incredible degree of thirty-eight below zero, Fahrenheit.* On Saturday morning it was thirty-six below zero. At this time (Sunday p. m.) it is eight below zero. No trains have arrived at this station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway since Thursday noon, but will probably get through to-night.

The only casualties we hear of is that of a woman being frozen to death while driving a team between Berlin and Rosendale, Winnebago county. There are many cases of frozen hands and feet and smaller members. On Friday night the dwelling house of Wm. Fowler, in this city, took fire and was entirely destroyed. One child was badly frozen. Mr. Fowler and his wife were absent.

FROM ROCKFORD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 3, 1864.

The most severe storm since 1856 has been raging here since Wednesday, commencing with a heavy fall of snow about midnight. It was quickly followed by a terrible wind, the thermometer falling before morning to thirty-three degrees below zero. The snow and wind continued till after dark, the snow drifting badly, the thermometer varying but little from thirty degrees below zero.

On Friday the wind blew a perfect gale all day. It was intensely cold, and it was impossible for man or beast to stop out but a few minutes at a time. It is reported that one man was frozen to death, and several so badly frost bitten in the extremities that they will have to have feet and hands amputated. The first train since Thursday morning passed here at 7 p. m. last night. The main line of the Galena road is now open from Freeport to Gilbert's Station, and will probably be through to-day.

One lady passenger, while storm bound at Belvidere, was attacked with diptheria, and died last night a few minutes after her arrival here.

Business has been nearly suspended on account of the roads being impassable and the intense cold.

FROM DUBUQUE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1864.

No trains have come to or departed from this city in any direction since Wednesday evening. On Wednesday night the wind blew a gale, and piled the snow on the tracks of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, Dubuque & Northwestern Railroad, and the Illinois Central Railroad. On Thursday it continued to blow with the thermometer at 10 degrees below zero.

All the regular trains started, but were obliged to come back, and here and at Dunleith they have remained. On Friday the thermometer stood at 30 degrees below zero at [illegible] o'clock A. M., and was between 18 and 24 degrees below all day. At 9 P. M. it stood at 26 degrees below zero.

To-day the weather has been less cold—the thermometer averaging 16 degrees below zero. All business is stagnated. As yet we have heard of no loss of life, though a few cases of extreme suffering occurred. West of here the cold is said to have been more intense, and it will be miraculous if some persons have not died on the prairies.

FROM PITTSBURG.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3, 1864.

New Year's day came in with the coldest weather experienced here for some time, and a very high wind from Friday morning till last night. The river is frozen tight. The thermometer was at no time lower than four below zero. There was a slight dash of snow last night. The thermometer to day at noon stood at 12 above. The wind has abated.

FROM GREEN BAY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

GREEN BAY, Wis., Jan. 2, 1864—7 p. m.

Arrangements have been made to put another large party at work early to-morrow morning, to finish the job of opening the road to Appleton, which will probably be completed and trains running before night—possibly by noon. The thermometer has ranged during the day at about 12 degrees below zero.

FROM KANKAKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 3, 1864.

It commenced snowing late on Wednesday evening, and continued throughout Thursday and Friday forenoon, accompanied with very high wind—the snow completely blocking up the station, rendering it impossible for trains to pass until this morning. The weather is intensely cold. There have been no casualties as far as heard from. The thermometer stood on Friday morning 26 deg. below zero.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Jan. 3, 1864.

The last three days have been the coldest known here for years. The highest range of the mercury during that time has been 10 degrees below zero, and most of the time it was between twenty and thirty below. It was 30 degrees below zero at 9 o'clock this morning, and 38 during the night. The army register thermometer at Fort Snelling, which is on a high bleak bluff, marked 50 *below zero* yesterday. A register which has been kept since that fort was established in 1821, shows that this degree of cold has been reached but twice during that time.

Several fatal cases of freezing have occurred, and any quantity of nips.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 3, 1864.

The snow fell last night to the depth of three or four inches. It has been snowing all day. The thermometer is fifteen deg. above zero. Passenger trains leave on Monday on time, both on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Great Western railroads. The latter road is now open to the State line. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad is still blockaded.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3, 1864.

The thermometer fell in six hours on Monday night from forty-nine above to twelve below zero. It was intensely cold on Friday, Saturday moderate, and this evening the mercury is 20 deg. above zero. It has been snowing slightly this afternoon, but the indications now are that it will rain by to-morrow. There has been no snow to impede railroads, but the intense cold rendered operations impracticable and business is as good as suspended. Trains that attempted to run encountered broken rails, and several accidents occurred on the Dayton and Michigan road. On Saturday three cars of the train due here at eleven o'clock were all thrown off near Dayton and rolled over the embankment. The passengers are all more or less injured, but none killed. Trains were thrown off on other roads, but with no damage. Mails from the east due here last night have not arrived. All connections failed at Columbus. Trains that were due there yesterday had not arrived at four o'clock this morning, and trains that left Columbus at that hour did not get in here till this afternoon.

The St. Louis and Chicago mails all failed. The indications to-night are that trains will be able to make time to-morrow from Pittsburgh.

The Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers are both closed by ice. The Ohio is full of floating ice. Much of the coal that left on the late rise is in danger of being lost.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 3, 1864.

Everything is frozen up here. The telegraph has been so for several days. The Illinois Central Railroad has not brought us a mail or express since Thursday night, because the engineers are on a strike. The thermometer stood early yesterday at 14 deg below zero.

The Mississippi is frozen perfectly solid to its junction with the Ohio, and Bird's Point is accessible only to pedestrians. Skating is excellent on the Mississippi.

There is nothing later from Gen. Smith.

The War Eagle lays three miles beyond Dresden.

The cold weather is not unfavorable to the celerity of movement.

FROM CLEVELAND.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CLEVELAND, Jan. 2, 1864.

The cold came in with the New Year. During the past forty-eight hours the thermometer has ranged from six to twelve degrees below zero. One of the most bitter northwest winds ever known in this locality prevailed all day yesterday, and last night several cases of death from freezing are reported. The trains have been generally behind in consequence of the freezing up of the locomotives. Manufacturers were unable to commence operations before noon today; in short, everything capable has been thoroughly congealed. There has been no snow, and to-night the weather is much more moderate.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 2, 1864.

The weather for the past forty-eight hours has been perfectly diabolical, and business is in consequence almost suspended. The thermometer has ranged from thirty to thirty-five degrees degrees below zero, with a driving wind most terrible to encounter. Frozen ears, noses and feet are innumerable, and many persons were yesterday picked up insensible on the streets. Ears and feet were frozen while going but a few blocks. Many employes of the railroads were badly frozen and crippled for life. No trains have arrived or departed yet in any direction. In fact, we are completely frozen in, and must wait patiently for deliverance, though there is little abatement as yet.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2, 1864.

All railroad communication is suspended with no prospect of being resumed for several days. No trains have arrived here since Thursday. We are completely snowed in. The weather is bitter cold. Several soldiers have frozen to death at Camp Yates. It is reported that the Hospital is in a very bad condition. The stage driver on the route between here and Virginia was found dead on his box to-day. Supposed to have frozen to death.

FROM DIXON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DIXON, Ill., Jan. 2—10 p. m.

The storm has been raging furiously for the past three days. Several have been frost bitten, but we have heard of no lives lost in this vicinity. The railroads are badly blocked up. There have been no trains on the Illinois Central road for the past three days, and there will be none before Tuesday. We are suffering with intense cold, the thermometer standing at 30 degrees below zero.

FROM GALENA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

GALENA, Jan. 2, 1864.

The weather is excessively cold, the mercury ranging from twenty-five to thirty-three degrees below zero. The gale subsided on Friday night, leaving the railroad blocked terribly. No trains have reached here since Wednesday evening, and the prospect is gloomy.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 2, 1864.

Dec. 31st it rained all day. At night the wind rose, and at 12 o'clock it began to freeze. At daylight on New Year's it was intensely cold and windy. It has continued so without change since. The thermometer stood at eight degrees below zero this morning, at [illegible] o'clock. Trains are behind time but no accident has occurred. There are no reliable reports of the loss of life, though many are badly frozen, and there is much suffering.

FROM FORT WAYNE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FORT WAYNE, Jan. 2, 1864.

The thermometer on the 1st was 28 degrees below zero, with heavy wind and snow. Two men were frozen to death. The Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad is not yet open to Chicago but all goes on right eastward. The Toledo and Wabash road is slightly interrupted. No mails for three days.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 2, 1864.

A terrible storm of wind and snow set in here Wednesday night, lasting all day Thursday—completely blockading the railroads. In many places on the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad the drifts were from twelve to fourteen feet deep, and packed in so hard that it required to be shoveled out before trains could pass. The passenger train which left here Thursday afternoon for Prairie du Chien got buried in a drift at Avena, and was not got out until this evening. Two engines belonging to the train were badly damaged. Trains on the east end were also all blockaded, none getting through since Wednesday. Consequently we are without our usual mails since Wednesday. The cold yesterday and to-day has been intense, the thermometer standing, yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, at 34 degrees below zero. This morning it is reported at 39 degrees, and at the Harvey Hospital the mercury congealed. The oldest settlers say it is the coldest weather they ever experienced in this State. There was a great deal of suffering at Camp Randall and Harvey Hospital yesterday, and last night their supply of wood was exhausted, and a large number of soldiers were badly frozen. It is reported that one soldier, who was put in irons for some misdemeanor, was frozen to death. I can trace the rumor to no reliable source, however, and think it is unfounded.

The State officers are to be sworn in by Chief Justice Dixon. The Assembly chamber, in the evening, will be thrown open, and Governor Lewis and his brother officers will be present to receive their friends.

FROM MICHIGAN CITY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MICHIGAN CITY, Jan. 2, 1864—11:30 p. m.

The snow storm commenced here on Thursday morning the 31st ult., the flakes falling lightly but steadily, until about 1 P. M., when a tremendous gale from the North set in. This lasted nearly all Thursday night, raging furiously and drifting the snow until the railroads were completely blockaded. We have heard more than one ancient inhabitant say it was the severest storm ever witnessed in these parts. The business of the railroads from here are completely suspended with the exception of relief trains which have been using all possible means to clear the track between here and Chicago, and to extract the trains which were caught in the storm. We have had no trains from Chicago or Lafayette since the evening express of Thursday night.

Mr. Marten, Government Agent of the L. M. & C. R. R., with the Road Master, started with an engine from here at 9 A. M. yesterday, and at noon to-day were reported Brookstown, to which place Mr. Marten had come on foot, having left his engine snowed in some miles back, which could not be extricated without help.

The mercury this morning stood at twenty-four degrees below zero, and has ranged from six to ten below all day.

We have heard of no loss of life, but quite a number have been badly frost bitten.

FROM KALAMAZOO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KALAMAZOO, January 2, 1864.

The severest storm ever known in this region, has visited us. The thermometer on Friday was twenty degrees below zero. Snow has fallen to the depth of eight or ten inches, and the wind having blown a gale, it has badly drifted. Trains of the Michigan Central Railroad have not attempted to run west of Kalamazoo. Every exertion, however, has been made to get the road open, and commencing to morrow, Sunday, trains will run regularly. Passengers who left Detroit on Friday and Saturday, are in comfortable quarters at Kalamazoo, and will resume their journey on Sunday morning. All trains that have left Chicago have reached Detroit safely. The Canada railroads are not at all obstructed, and trains are running regularly.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2, 1864.

The cold snap is the severest known here in twenty years. In the suburbs, the thermometer, yesterday morning, stood twenty-five degrees below zero; in town, from eighteen to twenty. To-day it is five degrees above zero. The river is bridged by ice, and mails were brought over by horse and wagon, on the ice, last night. All the railroad trains were suspended on account of the snow, and on the North Missouri Railroad 10,000 hogs have frozen to death, and an immense number of cattle have frozen along all the railroads. In the city, several persons have died from a similar cause, and the suffering of the poor reported to the authorities surpasses belief. There are over half a dozen steamboats in a very dangerous position for a breaking up of the ice, and a serious loss of steamboat property is feared.

FROM BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 2.—A very severe snow storm has been raging here since Thursday night, the wind blowing a gale from the West. The water in the lower part of the city is the highest that has been known for a year.

Two hundred feet of the Niagara Falls Road, near this city, has been washed away. No cars have left the depot here since Thursday. Trains, however, are running from Black Rock to Suspension Bridge.

Business in the city is almost entirely suspended.

The worst of the storm is now over, although it is still snowing this evening.

The weather is intensely cold, the thermometer at midnight on the 31st of December stood at 42 above zero. Last evening it was five degrees below zero, and this morning at 9 o'clock it was nine degrees below.

Telegraphic communication with the West is interrupted.

Evans' bridge, in the lower part of the city, has been carried away.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2.—Thursday the barometer at noon stood at 29:62. Soon afterwards it commenced rapidly falling, reaching 28:85 at 8 o'clock p. m., resulting in a violent snow storm from the N.W. On Thursday night at 10 o'clock the barometer, rising, had reached 29:10, and Saturday night at 6 o'clock, 29:95. The thermometer at Thursday noon stood at 47 degrees above zero, falling between that and 10 o'clock p. m. to 1 degree above zero. Friday morning at 9 o'clock a. m. the mercury was at 13½ degrees below zero, and continued below zero all day. Saturday, more moderate. At 11 a. m., 3 degrees above, and same hour in the evening, 14 degrees above zero. Nothing like this was ever known in Kentucky.

The *Journal's* statement this morning respecting the freezing of five Confederate prisoners at Jeffersonville is entirely incorrect. The prisoners were well cared for, and neither death nor suffering occurred among them.

Statement of Charles D. Bragdon.

[The following account of the scenes on the line of the Michigan Central, written by one of the passengers, Mr. C. D. Bragdon, will be read with interest.—EDS. TRIBUNE.]

Editors Chicago Tribune:

You ask me to detail my observations and experience as a passenger on one of the trains blocked by the terrible storm of last Thursday and Friday.

I do so, the more cheerfully because I desire, in the absence of any formal expression on the part of the passengers on the Michigan Central train, to bear willing witness to their appreciation of the efforts of all those who ministered in any degree to their comfort or relief. I shall detail as concisely as possible what came under my own observation, together with such rumors as I thought creditable.

We left Detroit at about the usual time on Thursday morning, receiving the passengers from the night express on the Great Western Railway. It was snowing slight as we left the depot at Detroit. At Marshall, where we stopped to dine at 3 o'clock, I asked Conductor Carter if we were behind time? "A little," he replied, "but we shall make it up."

About six o'clock we stopped at Niles for tea. The storm was increasing in violence and in the volume of snow falling, passengers began to prophesy that the train would not reach Chicago before twelve o'clock. The engine started the train with difficulty. At one or two of the stations the passengers and station-hangers-on were obliged to push it along. The wind was fast becoming a gale. It whistled and shrieked as it rushed across our path, and men looked out and shuddered, and the women gathered near the fires in the centre of the cars, shivering. It was plain that the passengers were preparing for disappointment. It was the New Year's eve—friends were waiting expectant, calls were to be made; callers were to be received, presents were to be given, and the safety of the souvenirs was carefully looked after by those who had remembered their friends in their absence. The engine labored through the storm with its four or five cars of passengers. We were approaching New Buffalo when a sudden shriek from the engine signalled "down with the brakes." The train stopped, and those of us who ventured out saw the ominous and imperative red light in the path. It was told us at first that a freight train was off the track. Later we learned that it was blocked up with snow, and we could neither move backward or forward; that a messenger had been sent to New Buffalo for an engine to haul us back there. Two hours we waited for the removal of the freight train. At Michigan City a second engine was attached to the train. Our progress was slow. At what time we reached Calumet Station I do not know. I have a recollection of hearing "the compliments of the season" exchanged among the passengers some time before it was announced that we could proceed no further, and that one of the engines had been dispatched to Chicago for help. We were near the crossing of the Michigan Southern Railroad. Why did we leave Calumet if we could not go on? was asked. Conductor Carter replied that he thought it would not be very difficult to get through when he left Calumet; but he had decided it to be safer to send an engine on while it had wood and water, inasmuch as he found that he could not get through without new power.

And we waited and shivered. The cars were furnished with Ruttan's Patent Ventilators, and a single stove to each car. By some sort of an arrangement these stoves did not heat the atmosphere directly. It was as difficult to keep warm four feet from the stove as it was twenty-four feet, nearly. The wood provided was wet or green, or both, and passengers in the second car in which I happened to be had rode in a semi-shiver two-thirds of the night. Exposed to the shrieking and penetrating wind, laden with frost, which swept across the low level prairie, the condition of the passengers in these cars became exceedingly uncomfortable. The shiver became pain in the feet, and a chill and shudder, as the night waned and no relief engines came, and the fuel was fast disappearing.

The fences were thought of, and a saw aided in putting boards in a shape to feed the stoves which yielded no return of comfort. The flames roared up the pipe as they ate up the dry pine, and smoke was discovered about the roof of the car, and smoke issued from the floor beneath the stove. What if the cars should burn? What if these women and children are turned out into this storm on this bleak prairie? Is it not better to suffer a little more cold here than perish for want of shelter on this prairie? These were the questions suggested by this fire alarm. And the reply came promptly, "We must be careful; if one car gets burning we cannot save the train." One car did burn so as to render it untenable. The fire was put out, and the passengers abandoned it because it was not safe to kindle another fire. And so the hours passed. The cold grew colder; the wind howled and shrieked the [illegible]; the snow filled the air, and the frost drove in through every crevice, piercing to the quick women and children, like sharp needles. Those who had lunch baskets that were not empty carefully distributed of their stores among the little ones; and the warmest nooks were given to nursing mothers and their infants. The men found passtime in alternating between the fence and the baggage car, and between the latter and the several stoves. They found comfort alone in the most vigorous exercise, and in the hope to hear the shriek of rescuing engines. What had become of that engine sent for aid? Had it got through? Who went with it? Sargent would not let us suffer there long—he wasn't that sort of a man. If the engine had not got through, he must know that we had passed Calumet. And thus the chances were discussed. And each moment the cars grew more uncomfortable, and the suffering of passengers increased.—The day had dawned—hours had passed since day-light, and yet no signs of help. "When are we going to get to the city Mr. Conductor?" asked a woman with tears in her eyes. "I don't know Madam" replied Carter, "but if I could draw you there myself, I would do it." And we all felt that he spoke what he felt; for no man could have been more untiring than he was in his efforts to render his passengers comfortable and safe. He feared the fire from the stoves; and with such aid as he could muster, had visited a railway building some distance away, forced it open and was seeking how he might best render it tenable, when a Michigan Southern train, drawn by three engines came in sight. This train was signalled, stopped, and arrangements were made for the transfer of the chilled passengers from the Central train to it. A distance of three hundred yards more or less, was to be traversed. The snow was deeply drifted. The snow and frost laden wind was sweeping the path like a storm of grape. But it was announced that the passengers would be taken to the city if they would instantly make an effort to reach the Southern train. Haste was necessary in order that the engines might not freeze up before we could get started. "Don't a man of you start without taking a woman or a child with you," shouted Carter. "Wrap up, wrap up close," shouted Butterfield, who in his anxiety for others forgot himself and froze his face, nose and ears—and women and children undertook the terrible passage. Cold as it was in the car, those who had not had occasion to expose themselves to the storm previously, knew little of the ordeal through which they must pass in order to reach the other train. Strong men fell by the way—frail women dropped down unable to step, and were caught up in the strong arms of men and hurried to the cars insensible. Children, half-clad, were rescued half-frozen. Few who attempted the journey escaped being frost-bitten. White noses, ears, faces, and hands marked most of the Central passengers and many of the Southern ones, who had nobly rendered aid in the transfer. The scene in those cars, as the frozen passengers were helped in, beggars description. Men, with frozen features rushed out for snow with which to extract the frost from the feet and hands, and faces of the women and children, forgetting their own condition until made conscious of it by the painful tingling which follows neglect in such cases. Children crying, women moaning and fainting, men shouting and rushing hither and thither, with snow and liquors, the rush of cold air through the open doors, the signal shrieks of the engine, the anxious inquiries of friends for friends, of mothers for children, of children for their mothers, combined to make an impression that will render the first day of the new year 1864 ever memorable to those who were present. Two or three sick and wounded soldiers and one or two women were left on the Michigan Central train, with two or three train hands to provide for their comfort. One woman had given her eldest child, a girl of two and a half years, into the hands of a strong man to carry. He had deposited the child safely in the train. The mother attempted to follow with a babe of four months folded to her breast. She found she could not endure it and returned whence she came. And so mother and child were separated. The latter suffered less than the mother probably, for wrapped in a heavy shawl she soon fell asleep, and woke to be carefully fed and nursed during the succeeding night by Mrs. G. of this city. The Michigan Southern train drawn by the three engines, started with the added freight for the city. Few of us dreamed that there would be serious detention further. Hope of seeing home and friends and reaching comfortable quarters, revived the fainting and animated all. But scarcely three miles had been passed before the train suddenly stopped. What is the matter? "Here are two Rock Island engines frozen up," was the reply. In a few minutes word came back from the baggage car that the engineer had said that seventy-five engines could not draw that train through to Chicago—it was so badly drifted. Another vigilant person announced that the three engines had been detached from the train and gone on to the city to break the road and get four more to help draw the train in. Hope of help and

[*Concluded on Fourth Page.*]

New Advertisements.

ST. GEORGE.—The next regular meeting of the Association will be held at Witkowsky Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4th, 1864. ja4-1522-1t JAMES JOHN, Rec. Sec.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL meeting of the Ladies Loyal League, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms. Will all the members try and be present, as business of great importance comes before the board? ja3-1[illegible]-3t BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between A. W. Fish and J. Wade, under the firm of A. W. FISH & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

A. W. FISH

J. WADE.

Chicago, Dec. 30, 1863. de31-1[illegible]-3tnet

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL continue the Commission Business, under the firm name of J. WADE & CO. at 17 WELLS STREET, Office No. 6 and 7, over Sturges' Bank. ce31-1[illegible]-3tnet J. WADE.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Corner of Washington and Green Streets. THE SEATS In this Church will be rented for one year, this (MONDAY) Evening at 7½ o'clock. ja4-[illegible]-1t

THE PEWS IN THE NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Corner of Indiana and Wolcott sts., Will be rented for the ensuing year, This (MONDAY) Evening, Jan. 4th, AT 7½ O'CLOCK. ja4-1551-1t

Important to Insurers.

THE FIRE AT NEVADA.

Messrs. H. Mackie & Co., Agents Phoenix Insurance Company at Hartford—Gentlemen: The undersigned holders of policies in the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., hereby tender their thanks through you to said company for prompt payment and honorable adjustment of their losses by the great fire of November 5th, 1863.

The Phoenix was the first company represented here, and has in every respect fulfilled the indemnity it promised, and is, by our experience, a safe, prompt paying and honorable company.

THOMAS P. HAWLEY, Trustee of Oustomah Lodge, No. 16, I. O. O. F.

TURNER & JOHNSTON,

A. ROTHSCHILD.

NEVADA, Cal., Nov. 12th, 1863. [illegible]

HORSES AND MULES WANTED. We are now giving the highest market price in greenbacks for Artillery and Cavalry Horses; also, for good Mules three years old. Apply at our Stables, opposite Tillotson's Hotel, corner of [illegible] and Twenty second streets. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE. Helmbold's Extract Buchu. Tonic, Diuretic, Blood Purifying and Invigorating. Enfeebled and delicate persons of both sexes use it. Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Wm. M. Hoyt, has this day admitted DANIEL SHERMAN, late of Shaw & Sherman, as a partner in his business, under the firm name and style of WM. M. HOYT & CO. Chicago, January 1st, 1864. WM. M. HOYT, D. SHERMAN.

New Advertisements.

U. S. 5-20's.

We shall continue until further advice from the Treasury Department, to receive subscriptions AT PAR for the

United States 5-20 Year Six Per Cent Bonds,

Both Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

INTEREST WILL COMMENCE ON DAY OF SUBSCRIPTION AND RECEIPT OF MONEY.

Bonds delivered at our office, or on the line of the American or United States Express Companies, within ten to fifteen days from the date of subscription, free of all expense. Parties can send currency in amounts of $500 and upwards, free of charge, by marking packages "S. C., F. W. and K." Treasury Notes or New York Exchange received at par. Also, U. S. Depository Certificates, payable to the order of [illegible]. The usual Commission allowed to banks and bankers. Also those wishing to establish National Banks, in which case subscribers will pay their own express charges. We have a supply of instructions for establishing National Banks for those who wish them.

PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN,

Bankers and Agents for Five-Twenty Loan, corner of Clark and South Water streets.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

48 LAKE STREET,

OFFER THEIR USUAL

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CHINA, PARIAN AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Silver Plated Goods, &c., &c., &c., ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.

BEDDING.

The only Exclusively Bedding House in the City.

DURHAM & GILBERT,

235 . . LAKE STREET . . 235

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Bedding of Every Description.

ALL WOOL BLANKETS,

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

We have also a large stock of Upholster's Goods.

TOW OF ALL GRADES.

Long and Short Hair, Husks, Springs, Twines, Bed Lace, etc., etc. Those buying bedding will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Cotton and Flax Batting at Wholesale, Mattresses made over.

DURHAM & GILBERT, 235 Lake Street, Chicago.

Post Office Box 2966.

PRIZE LANTERNS.

J. F. GRIFFIN, LANTERN MANUFACTURER, Nos. 43 & 45 Franklin street,

Has deposited with A. H. Miller, the well-known Jewelrist, corner Clark and Lake street, two of the handsomest Railroad Conductors' Lamps that has been made in the Western country. Also, a Silver Speaking Trumpet.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Railroad Lamps of all kinds made to order at short notice.

METAL WAREHOUSE.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, TINNERS' STOCK.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street.

REMOVAL.

After the 4th of January, 1864, we shall occupy the Rooms, No. 22 Lake street, OVER S. L. BARRETT & CO'S. Until the completion of our New Store, now being erected on the corner of Lake and Michigan avenue, and offer our goods at manufacturers' prices.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES.

OAK LEATHER.

J. Y. McLaughlin & Co., 216 Kinzie Street, Chicago.

HARNESS, BRIDLE, UPPER, KIP AND CALF, WAX SPLITS, FAIR SKIRTING, FAIR BRIDLE, All Oak.

Also, all kinds of PATENT LEATHER, as heretofore always on hand from their factory in Pittsburg Pa.

PETERSON & PATTERSON, 88 Washington St., Dealers in Cornelius & Baker's GAS FIXTURES, SHADES, DROP LIGHTS, ETC. Wrought Iron Pipes, Fittings, Valves and Cocks for STEAM, WATER AND GAS. IRON AND BRASS CISTERN AND FORCE PUMPS. PLUMBERS' MATERIALS And Brass Work of all kinds. THE TRADE SUPPLIED with every article in the line. Gas and Steam Fitting, Jobbing promptly attended to.

BOUNTIES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL, SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, Dec. 31, 1863. To Capt. William James, Provost Marshal First District, Chicago, Illinois: Advanced bounties will be paid to Recruits until January Fifth (5) 1864, inclusive. After that day, only One Hundred (100) Dollars will be paid to Recruits. JAMES OAKES, Lieut. Col. [illegible] A. A. P. M. G., Ill.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES, HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. [illegible] 40 STATE St., Chicago.

The Grand Trunk GIVE GOOD DISPATCH TO FREIGHT FOR BOSTON. Mark freight via Grand Trunk Junction. [illegible] Western General Agent.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE BRIDE, AT SALE BROTHERS, Dealers in Staple and Fancy Goods. [illegible]

ORIENTAL POWDER CO. [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BREAD. OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Chicago, Ill., Jan. [illegible], 1864. Sealed Proposals [illegible] will be received by the undersigned until [illegible] o'clock M. on [illegible] the [illegible] instant, [illegible] for supplying [illegible] Bread to the Troops and Prisoners at the following named places: Chicago, Illinois. Rock Island, Illinois. Quincy, Illinois. And at all Camps, Posts, Depots, and Hospitals in the vicinity of the above named places. The contract will commence January [illegible], 1864, or as soon thereafter as the undersigned may direct, and be in force for three months or such shorter period as the Commissary General may direct. The Bread must be of the first quality and delivered each day in such quantities as may be required for the use of the troops by the Commissary may direct. Proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee as follows: "We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also that a written contract shall be executed with bonds in the sum of [illegible]. (Name of Guarantors) To this must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge or U. S. District Attorney in form as follows: "I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property and are good and sufficient guarantors." The Bread must be baked in loaves of twenty-two ounces each, full weight, and be baked from good flour. Samples of Bread distinctly labelled must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Also samples of flour from which the Bread is to be baked must be delivered in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labelled, and not in paper parcels. All bidders must give their names in full, and also state their places of residence and business. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it. Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids. Separate bids will be received for each of the above named places, or one bid may include all of them. Proposals must be in duplicate, enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Bread." M. P. SMALL, Lt. Colonel and C. S. ja4-[illegible]-4t

[illegible] Proposers [illegible] not able to deliver their part of the dates [illegible] below may state the time when they can deliver it. [illegible] Pounds first quality thoroughly smoked Bacon Sides. [illegible] Pounds of first quality [illegible] cured smoked Hams. Proposers will state whether their hams are pickled cured, or dry salted, also [illegible] weight. [illegible] Pounds first quality canvassed City Cured smoked Hams. The Hams will be paid for by their net weight, excluding paper, wrapper and bagging. The Bacon and Hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the city of Chicago as may be designated. Bacon, hams and shoulders must be cured and smoked during the winter of 1863 and 1864. 1,000 Barrels best quality Flour, of the brands known as "Double Extra Spring Wheat Flour," "Choice Extra Spring Wheat Flour." The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head lined. 2,000 barrels first quality kiln dried Corn Meal, barrels to be full head lined. 750 bushels best quality small white BEANS; sixty pounds to the bushel, in barrels full head lined. 250 bushels of best quality PEAS; sixty pounds to the bushel, in barrels full head lined. 100 bushels of best quality SPLIT PEAS; sixty pounds to the bushel. To be packed in suitable barrels or half-barrels; which to be stated. 25,000 pounds of best quality RICE, put up in strong good stout oak barrels. 10,000 pounds best quality coarse HOMINY, put up in barrels full head lined. 10,000 pounds best quality kiln dried GRITS, put up in barrels full head lined. 2,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ¼ Souchong, ¼ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order; cargo and chop-marks to be stated on the proposals. Each package must be marked in full with the name of the party offering the cargo and chop-mark, price and quality offered. 40,000 pounds best quality prime Rio COFFEE, put up in double sacks. 50,000 pounds first quality PILOT BREAD, to be packed in boxes of 50 lbs bread in each box; boxes to be seasoned stuff; bottom and top of single pieces, or if two pieces, to be tongued and grooved together. 75,000 pounds of dry light yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head lined. 5,000 pounds best quality crushed WHITE SUGAR, in barrels to be full head lined. 2,000 gallons of the best quality of pure VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength—the whisky vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the cider vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels or half barrels of [illegible] gallons' capacity. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of vinegar offered, and the kind of package. [illegible] pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound—one half sizes, the remainder eights. 20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration; to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent of water, and to be well dried before being packed. 10,000 pounds of good clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight, well coopered barrels. 500 pounds PEPPER (black.) Bidders will please state the variety of Pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, etc., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds. 1,300 gallons good MOLASSES, in barrels or half-barrels, and at least four iron hoops. 1,000 gallons good common WHISKY, to be full first proof. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads, to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. 400 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads, to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. 2,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels, full head-lined. 1,400 gallons mixed PICKLES, put up in ten gallon kegs, each keg to contain six gallons medium sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions. All the above articles to be delivered in three equal instalments on the [illegible], 25th and [illegible] of January, 1864. POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the months of January and February, sixty pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary, well coopered barrels, head lined. ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the months of January and February, sixty pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well coopered barrels, head lined. Separate proposals in duplicate, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each. Samples of all the articles except the meat, must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Peas, Rice, Teas, Sugar, Salt, Pepper, and Dried Apples, must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labelled, and not in paper parcels. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all its terms. Each bid to have consideration must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows: "We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also that a written contract shall be executed with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished." (Names of Guarantors.) To this must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge or U. S. District Attorney in form, as follows: "I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and are good and sufficient guarantors." The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weight, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package; all other marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps. Salt casks and barrels to be inspected by authorized inspectors selected by the undersigned. Certificates of inspection will be required for all the meats, certifying their present quality and condition. The flour will be inspected at the date of the delivery and compared with the retained samples. All the above stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weight, signed by an authorized public weigher, must be furnished whenever required. Proposals for different articles must be on separate sheets of paper. The above stores to be delivered free of drayage at the Commissary ware-house, in Chicago, or at such place in the city of Chicago as may be required by the undersigned. Contractors will be required to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for delivery or shipment. Bidders will be required to be present at the opening of the bids. Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States. Proposals must be in duplicate, enclosed in [illegible] endorsed [illegible] addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores." [illegible] Lieut. Colonel & C. S. ja4-[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF. OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Chicago, Ill., Jan. [illegible], 1864. Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 19th instant, 1864, for supplying fresh Beef to the Troops and Prisoners at the following named places: Chicago, Ill. Springfield, Ill. Rock Island, Ill. Quincy, Ill. And at all Camps, Posts, Depots and Hospitals in the vicinity of the above named places. The contract will commence January 20th, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the undersigned may direct, and be in force for six months, or such shorter period as the Commissary General may direct. The Beef must be of the first quality, and be delivered in equal portions of fore and hind quarters (necks and shanks excluded) in such quantities as may be required for the use of the Troops, and on such days as the Commissary may direct. Proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows: "We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also that a written contract shall be executed with bonds in the sum of [illegible]." (Names of guarantors.) To this must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge or U. S. District Attorney, in form as follows: "I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and are good and sufficient guarantors." All bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence [illegible]. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it. Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bidders will be required to be present at the opening of the bids. Separate bids will be received for each of the above named places, or one bid may include all of them. Proposals must be in duplicate, enclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef." [illegible] Lieutenant Colonel and C. S.

NOTICE. STEINWAY PIANOS. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of TYLER, BALDWIN & CO., in the Banking and Exchange business [illegible]

LOOK OUT FOR [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1864.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

It is given out that leading statesmen at Washington are expecting to see before a great while England and the United States drawn more closely together than they have ever been. England, it is said, looks with jealousy upon the policy and movements of the French Emperor in regard to Mexico; and indeed upon his idea of putting forward the Latin race as against the Anglo Saxon. These statements have reason and probability in their favor. There was nothing very strange in the union of Great Britain and France against the policy of the former Emperor of Russia in the East; nor is against that of Austria in Italy; but any comprehensive and permanent union between France and England is not to be looked for, during some generations yet. They have too many divergent ideas, and too many separate interests. England, historically, is intensely protestant. France is not only catholic, but largely ultra-montane, and even an absolute monarch cannot go very far in advance of a people like the French.

On the other hand England and the United States are, within limits, natural allies; and though they may disagree, and even fight, at times; and although there exist permanent antagonisms between them, on account of aristocratic and democratic ideas—still there will be times when the union of interest and sympathy will assert itself over all countervailing forces.

England has made a fool of herself in sympathizing with our rebellion, and has stirred up a great deal of ill feeling in this country by it. But what will be the upshot and result of it? Very probably about this. She is already becoming sensible of her folly because she sees that it is not to win. England knows as well as she knows anything, that the rebellion is as good as done for. What will be the effect upon her of that knowledge? Her aristocracy will see that they have been snuffing a candle with their fingers, and have got them blacked and burned both together. They will naturally be in haste to retrieve their error as well as they can, and no one need be surprised to see the politest, most bowing, and obsequious fellows in all Europe, towards this nation, among the very chaps that hate us worst, and have been most covertly abusing us since the war began—that is, on the part of the British aristocracy, as much as to say, "We don't love you to be sure; we would have cut your throat if we could and had dared; but we see we cannot, and now we don't wish to try any further. So let us shake hands again, and take a little wine, and be the very best of friends."

As to the British nation at large—the commercial and trading portion—their antagonism to us is only commercial, and of course is easily got over. It will flare up while it thinks an advantage is to be gained and die down as soon as the chance has gone by.

And so we shall look now for a rapid return of pretty good feeling, especially as we are not, and never shall be, reconciled to the French operations in Mexico. If England dislikes them also—good; so far we agree; and that point of agreement will help to salve over a good many old sores.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

The country is obliged to swallow a great deal of falsehood, from their inability to get at the truth. Perhaps there ought to be no complaint at this, seeing it is fated to every man, it is said; to eat his peck of dirt. But we object to over-doing the thing. If a peck is the quantity, let it be a peck. Don't make it a bushel.

We are told every now and then that the blockade at Wilmington is of no account whatever; that thirteen vessels got in in one night; and now, that twenty-one slipped through in another.

But the recent capture of the Ceres, a blockade runner, puts us in possession of some intercepted rebel correspondence, which lets in a little daylight on the whole matter. J. N. Maffit, who has done a good deal of blockade running and privateering both, writes from Liverpool, Oct. 19th, as follows:

> The news from the blockade runners is decidedly bad. Six of the last boats have recently been caught, among them the Advance and Eugenia. Nothing has entered Wilmington for one month. 'Tis useless to consider any steamer that cannot run 17 miles.
>
> The sooner the "fastest boat in the world" is started, the better. She will become the "floating California."

This letter, if we recollect aright, covers that egress of "thirteen in one night," over which we were so much exercised.

One Wm. P. Campbell writes from Bermuda as late as December 2d:

> The only boats that came in from Wilmington this moon were the Flora and Gibraltar, but several boats are expected from England.

On the whole, we rather conclude that we need not believe all the stories we hear of blockade running into Wilmington. Aside from the fact that rebel lying is a part of the rebellion, just as cold belongs to ice, or dampness to dew, it is their supposed interest to set afloat stories of this sort. The rebels have always maintained before Europe that our blockade was ineffectual, and ought to be disregarded. This was motive enough to start a thousand and one such rumors. Probably they have ceased to expect anything of this kind now, but have got into the habit of telling stories, and cannot stop at once. Besides, it is a comfort to them to utter a great amount of *brag*, and to believe it awhile, and to vapor about in it, as if it were true. It thus is made *to seem* as if they were doing something. And if they can get us to believe their stories, all the better; since if they cannot do us actual damage, it is some comfort to make us believe we are damaged, and take on as if we were.

But truth leaks out from time to time, and generally to our advantage.

WILLIAM BUTLER.

A paragraph from our Washington correspondent got into our paper some time since, reflecting upon a former State Treasurer as being engaged in speculating in cotton. This paragraph William Butler, Esq., seemed to think was intended for himself, and replied to it in our last issue. The mere passing remark, appended by an assistant to the letter as published, should not be construed into a want of confidence on the part of the editors of the TRIBUNE in the entire integrity and unflinching patriotism of our former most excellent State Treasurer. We believe his character in all respects to be above reproach. His worst enemies themselves being the judge, William Butler is a thoroughly honest, patriotic man. The State has reason to be proud of such a citizen.

☞ The opposition minority in Congress are in a good deal of trouble of various kinds. They are unable to concentrate upon any policy or procedure, and that for the reason that they have no common policy upon which they can stand. Before the fall elections they were bold, confident and defiant. They were to elect the Speaker, and to do things generally to their mind. The New York *Herald* spent a month or two in cutting out a complete programme of operations, with Fernandi Wood at their head, for the whole season. But the elections took the starch out of them, and when they came together in Congress, they made a far sorrier show than the country anticipated.

One element in their calculations failing them alone was sufficient to defeat their whole policy. The Border State men did not stand fire as they expected. It was supposed by them, and indeed by the country at large, that all these men would act together on a policy, known as that of the Border States, without thinking that that policy had outlived its natural life, and was dead of old age already. The coalescence of the Border State men with the other parties threw the democracy into confusion and none; and were their aims patriotic and respectable, their case would deserve pity. But who can pity such men as the Woods—men who never drew a patriotic breath in their lives; but whose scheming is as much like that of Cataline as they know how, and as their ability enables them to make it. How can such men be expected to compare with other [illegible] or gain each other even? [illegible] will be no such thing as a combination of the elements of discord in this Congress, without some very extraordinary turn in affairs. There are two distinct parties among themselves, independent of any natural incoherency of make and disposition. A part were elected as thorough-paced peace men; and a part as advocates of a more vigorous prosecution of the war. And though no principle or care for consistency might avail to hold them to the idea which elected them; they very well know that their constituents have memories; and that some regard will have to be paid to pledges made before election. The two policies of peace and war are so distinct that they cannot be united; nor can either party go over to the other, without the most flagrant disregard of truth, pledges, and consistency, all together. They will each have to stick to their text, or be branded as most outrageous hypocrites, so outrageous indeed as to defy all hope of escape from political retribution.

The result is pretty easy to be seen beforehand. If the opposition can make no better show in this Congress, what chance will they stand in regard to the coming election? There is scarcely a ghost of an opportunity for them. They have only the poor alternative of standing by, and watching for the governing party to commit some gross error upon which they can seize as a relief to their waning fortunes.

The lesson then is a plain one to be read by the Government and its supporters; and that is to act with vigor, prudence, fairness, and honesty. If these do not carry the Government through, and continue the present Administration in power, we can think of nothing else which will do them any good. The card at present is in the hands of the Administration.

☞ The recent information communicated in regard to the use and efficiency of the monitors seems to settle their value pretty clearly. It may be summed up about thus: Both for offense and defense, as against other vessels, they are not to be despised. In no such case have they failed to do the business expected of them in a very summary manner. The first Monitor against the Merrimac, and the Weehawken against the Atlanta, are cases in point. But for offensive attack upon forts or well constructed earth-works, they have not amounted to much; Fort McAllister, Charleston and Fort Darling all tell one story.

Then, as to ocean work—as to sailing abroad? When fat women prove to be good runners; when ducks beat foxes in a foot race; and when mudturtles take to hunting antelopes, and do a good business at it, then we may look out for great results upon the ocean and upon foreign shores from the monitors. The first one—the conqueror of the Merrimac—lies in the sand, off Cape Hatteras, many fathoms down. Of the Weehawken we all know. The monitors, therefore, have their "points." They do the work they are made to do. But they will not do everything, nor everything they were at first expected to do. We may, therefore, have too many of them. We may spend money and expectation where we shall get poor returns. Because one stove saved half of Paddy's wood, it did not follow that another would save the whole. Monitors are good, but we want something else with them.

The Weather.

This fierce spell of weather is not a thing to be dismissed without some words of recognition. The storm which reached here on Thursday, was brewed somewhere we suppose among the Rocky Mountains, and has doubtless swept across the whole continent—at least the northern part of it. The amount of suffering it has occasioned, coming thus unheralded, and sweeping down "like a wolf on a fold," is hardly to be computed; and we fear to hear from all the places it has visited. There is this encouragement in regard to it—that it comes in the season of it, though from five to ten days later than usual; and if people are not prepared for such visitations, there is little likelihood of their being so at all. The truth is, a great many are never prepared for an extreme like this—some from one cause and some from another.

It is curious to hear the comments of the various persons you meet: "Did you ever know of such cold weather?" "It is the coldest day I have ever seen in my life,"—were samples of what people say. In regard to the weather, most persons have short memories. Every evil that a man suffers, is for the time being, the worst; and cold, such as that of to-day, is an evil, if not an unmixed one.

How low the mercury has gone this time, we cannot at this moment say, though our local columns will in due time tell. *Fifteen* and *nineteen* were named on New Year's day, but it probably sunk lower on Saturday. Thermometers are like men—they differ. Some are very sanguine, and do their best at heat and cold both; and in summer they frequently want lengthening upward, while on such days as these, they need the splice to the nether extremity. Thus we cannot always trust the instrument of A or B, till we have some assurance, that it is not a thing so *conservative*, that come what will, it will not budge more than a dot either way; or so pugnaciously *radical*, it can never get far enough. For our part we like neither; but go for one that will regard the case as it is, and follow up the weather closely, let it go where it will. And so we expect to hear all kinds of stories about this weather: how Mr. C.'s thermometer went down, and Mr. D.'s didn't go down. The real truth is, we sometimes have such spells as this, but not very often. They more often come from the 20th of December to the 25th—not unfrequently on the 20th. In December 1856, a storm swept over this part of the country, that locked such streams as Rock, and the Mississippi, in a single night, so that a herd of buffaloes might have gone over; and many a poor traveler succumbed forever upon the lone prairie. The change from rain to frost was as sharp as the crook of your elbow. The example thus set has been more than once substantially followed since that time.

The winter of 1842-3 is one which all the old settlers remember. It set in about the 15th of November, and with the exception of about a week in February of mild days, knew no relief till the 5th of April. The mercury kept itself well below zero all the month of March. Great was the slaughter of beasts from famine that spring.

The years of 1853-4 and of 1854-5 are not yet forgotten, when the mercury sunk here to 27 to 30° below zero, and did about as well as far south as St. Louis. That year,—for it scarcely took more than one for it—the peach trees were swept clean from this State, and even Michigan fared not enough better to be very crank over us. Nurseries and orchards died immensely, all over the West, but the cholera was finally frozen out from even the Mississippi river, and has not been back since; nor do we pine for its return. We have had no such an extreme, till the present season, since those years.

But our weather is got up on so large a scale, that we shall be always subject to these violent gushes of cold, as we are to extremes of heat. These large expanses of level land and water, reaching from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, and westward to the Rocky Mountain chain, without mountains or other features to check or cut up the currents of wind, involve the necessity of great extremes. The winds we get from either direction come a long journey. If from the South, they are distressingly hot: if from the North, cold; and as such come over the lakes, damp. If from the West, their temperature will be determined by the season. In the winter they will be cold as the coldest, because they cross no water to impart to them warmth; if in the summer they will be hot, because no body of water cools them. Hence our great and sudden changes at this point. It is the difference between Macinac and Mexico, all in a few hours. And thus the weather of the West, like everything else, is on a great scale, and does nothing by the halves.

In ordinary times, our neighbor Michigan has the advantage of a mild climate, though only sixty miles from us, because the west and cold winds become tempered before getting across to her; and though leaving us at a temperature of 16 deg. below zero, are raised in the sixty miles transit to zero, or above. Hence her peaches, while we have none. But she does not always get off so easily. When a real "snorter" visits us, like those of 1853-4, it sweeps right on, Lake or no Lake, refusing to be modified, and so bites and cuts over there, as among us. We fear a little for her safety now. This storm has an exceedingly wicked disposition, and perhaps is not made good and kind by the lake passage.

But what of the poor soldiers? the people ask. We hope they are comfortable.

☞ Jeff. Davis calls the blockade of the Atlantic coast a paper one, and yet that "paper blockade" has captured one thousand and forty-five blockade runners, of which 547 were schooners, 179 steamers, 131 sloops, 30 brigs, 23 barks, 13 ships, and 117 smaller craft. Comment is unnecessary.

A Fortunate Politician.

Some old lady in the west of England, very deeply impressed with the importance of having Tory principles ably championed, has bequeathed £30,000, and also left him residuary legatee. She thus rewards him, because he is leader of "Her Majesty's Opposition" in the House of Commons.—*Exchange.*

The old lady is a Mrs. Brydges Williams. The gift is a munificent one, and the recipient deserving. Mr. Disraeli has served the cause of Toryism with signal zeal and ability. He has been for years the "Conservative" leader in the House of Commons, while as Chancellor of the Exchequer under the Derby Administration, he was the acknowledged mouth-piece of the ruling classes.

Says the Philadelphia *Press:* Mr. Disraeli, under the English law, cannot draw a sixpence of the money until after he has paid the legacy duty. Not being of "kith or kin" to the testator, that payment will be ten per cent. on the whole amount, an item which will go to swell the national revenue. Members of the royal family of England pay no legacy-duty, (the system being specially to favor *them*,) and, therefore, there was not one sixpence paid upon the million ($5,000,000) which the late Prince Albert left behind him, the accumulated savings out of about twenty-one years' income, which, from all sources, averaged about $300,000 per annum. For the performance of his duties, surely the late Prince Consort was the best paid official in Europe.

☞ The *Eco d'Italia* of New York states that two celebrated brigands of South Italy, Giorgio Giacomo, of Sagliascozzo, and Guiseppe Gagliordi, of Catania, finding their way to Smyrna, attempted to take passage thence in a sailing vessel for New York. The captain of the ship, however, notified the Italian consul of the presence of the two brigands and was instructed by him to convey them to Cagliari, on the Island of Sardinia, where they were placed in the prisons of San Pancrazio. One of these brigands boasts of having committed nineteen murders. New York or any other city may well decline the honor of a visit from them.

☞ A gentleman from Tennessee, recently in Boston, Dr. Bowen, has traveled lately nearly everywhere, he avers in a letter printed in the Nashville *Union*, in the State North and East of the Ohio, and says he has seen and conversed with all classes and grades of society, the philosopher and poet, the statesman, merchant, banker, manufacturer and operator, as well as farmer. In a word, men of all professions and employments. The first thing that impressed him was the wonderful prosperity and order he saw; and his next impression was the fact of the union of all classes and opinions in the determination to support the Government in putting down entirely, and once for all, the existing rebellion.

☞ Colonel Williams, commanding at Roseville, Arkansas, has secured for the Government, baled and in process of ginning, some two hundred bales of rebel cotton; and has, within reach of camp, one hundred thousand bushels of corn, and is gathering one thousand bushels per day. He can put up, if salt can be procured, two hundred thousand pounds of pork. All of this is being done by one regiment, with the assistance of one extra train, besides running two mills and hunting bushwhackers generally, several of whom have been captured.

☞ Last advices from Italy state that intelligence had been received at Genoa of the loss of the Genoese ship Sicilia, with nearly half of those on board. The Sicilia, a vessel of one thousand tons burthen, left Genoa on the 15th of November for South America, and on the night of the 26th ult., was shipwrecked off Cape Verde, on a low island coast known as Boaverra. Of the one hundred and sixty persons—seamen and passengers—on board, seventy-four, almost all women and children, perished.

☞ It is reported that the unlucky creditors of the steamship Great Eastern have decided to dispose of that vessel by lottery. The drawing is to take place at Frankfort-on-the Main, and there are two hundred shares, ranging from £250 to £20,000. The winner in this raffle will probably feel, with the huge ship on his hands, like the victim in the east whom his sovereign punished by presenting him a white elephant.

☞ The Paris papers publish advices from Egypt announcing the victory of the Emperor Theodore of Abyssinia over the population of Gojam. The Emperor is reported to have ordered the massacre of fifteen thousand prisoners, men, women and children. He is also stated to have had the English Consul at Massowa arrested, and to have set the French Consul at liberty.

☞ Mr. S. C. MERCER, who has edited the Nashville Union since it started, has dissolved his connection with that paper. Disagreement between him and the proprietors is the cause. He made it a bold outspoken champion of immediate emancipation. We understand that he is about starting a new paper to be called the *Times*.

Dr. Holmes tells what Mr. Beecher Is.

Dr. Holmes, in the January number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, speaking of Henry Ward Beecher, says: Mr. Beecher is a strong, healthy man in mind and body. His nerves have never been corrugated with alcohol; his thinking-marrow is not brown with tobacco fumes, like a meerschaum, as are the brains of so many unfortunate Americans; he is the same lusty, warm-blooded, strong-fibered, brave-hearted, bright-souled, clear-eyed creature that he was when the college boys at Amherst acknowledged him as among the chiefest of their foot-ball kickers.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—Another rebel representative, Mr. Supervielle, has reached France by way of Mexico.

—Punch is disrespectful. He declares the Royal "Tobacco Stopper" to be Queen Victoria.

—Mrs. Partington says that Ike, who has just returned from France, "speaks French like a Parishioner."

—It is said that Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School Days," reported the prize fight for the London *Times*.

—Among the arrivals at one of the New York hotels on Saturday, the 25th ult., were Prince d'Arenberg and Comte de Choiseul, Paris.

—Sir Edmund Head has been elected Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company at their last meeting.

—A new comet has been discovered by a Marseilles astronomer in the constellation crater.

—Albert B. Gallatin, M. D., a grandson of Albert Gallatin, has been appointed to the professorship of natural science in Norwich University, at Norwich, Vermont.

—Eugenie (reading the English note): "The Bulls don't come dear."—Louis: "If'm! Then of course we must give up the party."—*Punch.*

—Mr. George Augustus Sala, the well-known author, and correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, is now staying at St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. He intends writing sketches of British North America.

—A letter from Warsaw says that the "National Committee" has circulated a forged letter purporting to be addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Polish nation, and in which the Poles are exhorted to keep up the struggle and to rely upon the sympathies of France. The document is said to be so cleverly drawn up as to have deceived many.

—The latest novelty is a new-fashioned tea or coffee cup, contrived for the benefit of gentlemen with heavy mustaches. It is provided with a neat band over the top, of a piece with a cup itself, on which the luxuriant mustache rests, while the mouth, at the same time, finds itself conveniently situated with reference to an aperture large enough to allow free egress for the fluid within.

—Liszt, the Pianist, has been lately honored, at the convent where he is staying, by a visit from the Pope, before whom he played the piano for an hour. When he was done, Pius IX embraced the pianist and said: "You have made me hear celestial harmonies; thanks to you, I can now form an idea of what angel choruses ought to be." Liszt is now busy in setting to music the life of Saint Francis of Assisi—the saint who, according to Renan, approached in character nearer to Christ than any other man who has ever lived.

—A son of Gen. Fleury, and a lieutenant in the French army, has lately been tried and found guilty of the murder of a married woman named Petit. He was sentenced to twenty years service in the galleys. The case was tried before the military tribunal, and from the position of the prisoner and his relationship to a General whose firmness, when Marshal Magnan hesitated to act in the *coup d'etat* affair, handed over France to Napoleon, III, excited considerable interest.

—The Paris papers have lately been occupied with accounts of the last opera of M. Hector Berlioz, "The Trojans." The story is founded upon the romance of Dido, following closely upon Virgil's Æneid. There is said to be fine scenic arrangement, and the duett between Dido and Anna, "O Soror Anna," is described as especially touching. Hector Berlioz is now ill, and the criticisms that have been launched against "The Trojans" have seriously disturbed him. The Varieties Theatre presents a parody upon this opera, under the name of "Ajax and his Washerwoman."

—Some chambermaid writing to New York, gives an account of the flannel petticoats, the shoulders, the diamonds and personal appearance of the Countess of Hatzfeldt. She owns more cashmere shawls than any women in Europe and more jewels, and is about to give half of them to her daughter-in-law. One of her morning dresses is a Turkish fabric of silk and pure gold; its pattern, small palm leaves enclosed in stripes. The dress is so heavy and thick that it will literally "stand alone." The undersleeves and trimming about the neck are of gold lace, and it is negligently fastened at the waist by a golden cord and tassel. Another morning robe is of black material, resembling moire antique, with plain stripes of gold enwoven. It is mentioned that the Countess's special abhorrance is an embroidered skirt, and her newest dinner dress is a violet velvet ornamented with gold.

THE STATE TEACHERS' CONVENTION

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Interesting Discussions and Important Business.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 30th, 1863.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association convened at Representative Hall at 7½ o'clock, President Bateman in the Chair. Exercises opened by singing, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," by several ladies and gentlemen, under the direction of Prof. Ansorge, of Chicago.

The President announced the Hon. John P. Brooks as the lecturer of the evening. Mr. Brooks gave as the subject of his lecture, "The Material Value of Education." Tell the world that science contributes to the intellectual life of man, and its dull and unappreciative mind feels no interest; but tell it that it augments the material wealth of man, increases the value of property, &c., and every one understands and appreciates it. It is insisted that learning has its practical uses. It is utilitarian in the shop, the market and the exchange.

It is the great power that has made our civilization what it is. It gives us the winds to float our vessels, steam to draw our cars, lightning to carry our messages. Whatever increases capital contributes to our success. Capital is whatever tends to increase our success in any desired direction. Prairies, rivers, mines of gold and silver, all make up a nation's wealth. Development must go with these, and education is development. Our country was once the country of the savage. We seek in vain for evidence of their enterprise. They had the same physical sources of wealth we have. Why had they not the same physical progress we have? They needed culture. Educated mind was needed to develope all these resources.

All our progress is due to the developement of mind. Division of labor is the fundamental idea of our physical progress. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce mutually aid each other. Society is like the body; not one but many members—when one member suffers, all the members suffer with it.—This division is the strongest bond of union in society.

The bulk of our wealth is still undeveloped. Agriculture has been developed but slowly until educated mind brought out improved implements for the culture of the soil. When all shall know the system of science and knowledge, then the curse will be lifted from the earth, and old earth will bloom again an Eden. The same reasoning applies to commerce. It is important that every individual of the commercial class be educated.—Shrewdness will not stand for educated mind. There is a difference between speculation and calculation. It is hoped that the time is near at hand when intelligence will guide and control all mercantile operations. It is alike important that intelligence preside over all the mechanical operations of life. It is what mechanics think and do for us that makes our civilization what it is. Knowledge begets inquiry, inquiry leads to discovery; discovery to invention. Society is an organized system of co-operation.

The influence of education is like the sun, reaching every thing within its influence.—The address gave evidence of much labor and thought.

Mr. RANDALL of Peoria moved that the address be referred to a committee of three—carried. Committee—Messrs. Page, Randall and Woodard.

It was moved that a committee of thirteen, one from each Congressional District be appointed to nominate officers for the coming year.

The Committee on Nominations consists of S. W. Woodard, 1st District; C. C. Hotchkiss, 2d; R. R. Kelly, 3d; A. M. Gow, 4th; J. H. Knapp, 5th; A. J. Anderson, 6th; W. P. Gates, 7th; A. M. Brooks, 8th; J. M. Shasted, 9th; G. W. Nash, 10th; G. M. Pace, 11th; J. P. Slade, 12th; B. G. Roots, 13th.

COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTES.—S. A. Briggs, 1st District; P. P. Heywood, 2d; W. W. Davis, 3d; H. S. Hyatt, 4th; S. M. Etta, 5th; J. Johonnot, 6th; E. A. Gastman, 7th; R. Edwards, 8th; J. Shasted, 9th; O. S. Cook, 10th; J. M. Pace, 11th; J. Fisher, 12th; B. G. Roots, 13th.

Voted on motion of Mr. Hyatt, of Quincy, that a committee of three be appointed to consider the subject of vocal music in schools. Messrs. Ansorge, Hyatt and Williams was made that committee.

Voted on motion of Mr. Clark, of Springfield, to appoint an Auditing Committee. Messrs. Clark, Ryer and Cook were appointed.

Mr. W. R. Adams, of Alton, moved the appointment of a committee of three to invite Gov. Yates to administer the oath to the Association. Carried. Messrs. Edwards, Low and Briggs were appointed that committee.

Messrs. G. G. Lyon, E. Park and J. Higby were made a committee on Resolutions. Adjourned.

All the discussions of the day have been eminently practical and spirited and have been marked by the utmost good feeling. The meeting promises to be one of the most successful the Association has ever held. Each member seems to have come to Springfield with the idea of doing what he can to promote the educational interests of the State. As stated by Mr. Bateman this morning, the Association is a "power in the land."

WEDNESDAY—MORNING SESSION.

Many teachers have come in since yesterday, and the meetings promise to be of still greater interest than those of yesterday. We have never seen so much interest exhibited by all the members of the Association as seems to animate them at this meeting.

The Association called to order at 9½ o'clock. Vice President Hanford in the chair. Opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Miner, of Springfield, and singing, "O, Lord we seek thy presence now."

Voted, that in the discussions of the Association, speakers be limited to ten minutes.

Exercise in Phonetics, introduced by Prof. Metcalf, of the Normal University. Teachers believe in progress in everything. They come here for improvement; phonetics is the science of sound. Mr. M. criticized the definition of the term consonant given by so many authors, and commended that given by Webster. He placed great importance upon the proper classification of the open or vocal sounds and consonants. Prof. Metcalf's treatment of his subject was scientific, scholarly and exhaustive, and showed him eminently fitted for the position he occupies in the Normal University. He favored the introduction of the phonetic alphabet into schools for teaching children reading, and believed two years of time could thus be saved. In response to the question, How long keep a child in the phonetic alphabet? Mr. M. replied: Until the child can read as well as most of the graduates from our schools, and he thought with Dr. Hill, of Harvard College, that three weeks' is time enough to bring the child from the phonetic to the common alphabet.

Mr. A. M. Brooks, of Springfield, in arising to discuss the question of the "Introduction of Phonetics into our Schools," said he was the wrong man in the right place.

J. M. Brooks, "the right man in the right place," favored the introduction of phonetics, as he has often done before in meetings of the Association, at considerable length.

W. W. Davis, of Dixon, read an essay on composition. He claimed that if boys were to be taught what they would practice when they become men, they should be taught composition writing. He illustrated his method of teaching the subject by giving several examples of composition writing, which sounded very much like Ike Partington's very valuable article on the horse, which he would have pupils correct. The object of composition writing is to awaken thought and improve the style. Pupils should draw their themes from what they have seen or heard, and connected in some way with their studies, and the subject given should be adapted to the pupil. Vanity is essential to success. Have pupils write letters, keep a diary, &c. Mr. Davis is evidently a "live teacher" in the best sense of the words, and his essay was heartily cheered, as it deserved.

Dr. Willard, of Springfield, opened the discussion on the subject: When and how should grammer be introduced into our schools? He said that teachers failed to satisfy themselves in teaching grammar, and gave some amusing illustrations of mistakes made by pupils. He claimed that the question should be: When and how shall we teach the child to use the English language correctly? First, he would say to teachers, correct your own errors in the use of language. Correct pupils as you correct yourself. Children learn the use of language by imitation and the best way to teach children is to talk with them. Children should read, read, read, if they would become skilled in the use of language. Postpone the study of grammar as a science as long as possible. It should be one of the last of the common school studies taken up. Dr. Willard has often talked and written for the benefit of the teachers and schools of this State, but seldom better than to-day.

A. M. Gow, of Rock Island, followed on the same subject. He believed in the ideas presented by Dr. Willard in regard to teaching grammar by imitation, but thought there might be extremes in the matter.

L. Truesdel, of Champaign, said pupils should be interested in the subject of grammar. He would first present the subject orally, and would not introduce the study of the work too early.

There might seem to be quite a difference of opinion between the speakers on the subject of grammar, but we apprehend that there really was not so wide a difference as might appear.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Voted to defer the discussion pending at the close of the morning session until evening.

Mr. Gow, of Rock Island, presented a report on compulsory attendance, the subject having been referred to him at the last meeting of the Association. The report was summed up in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Association is impressed with the conviction that the safety of our people and the stability of our institutions of free government are inseparably connected with, and dependent upon, the true education of the people; that therefore it is the right and the duty of the State to compel each child to receive such an education as will fit it to discharge the duty incumbent on a citizen of a free government.

Resolved, That we suggest to teachers' institutes, as a new and fruitful theme, the discussion of the subject of compulsory attendance, in the presence of the people, that they may be educated up to the necessity of this great reform.

Resolved, That a committee of [illegible] be appointed, [illegible] report to this meeting of the Association, a system for the collection of statistics, based on a uniform plan, that may be adopted by every city, town and district, in order that correct knowledge may be obtained, and comparisons made, in all those essentials which constitute excellence in school management.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction be requested to meet with this Committee, and that the co-operation of the Department be solicited in order to secure to the greatest extent the design contemplated in the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. Delano of the Chicago High School, introduced a "Model Object Lesson." An object lesson "should enlist all the senses, and be adapted to the age and attainments of the pupil. Took up the "circulation of the blood," illustrating the subject by the method of supplying any city with water, and drawing the water off again, these being the arterial and venous systems of the city. Here the water represents the blood, and the passage the heart, &c. The exercise was short, and to the point, and was in this respect as well as in its manner and matter a model exercise.

J. J. Noble of Chicago, presented an exercise in mental arithmetic. He thought the methods of analysis should be progressive. He thought there was a failure on the part of teachers and pupils in understanding the object of a thorough analysis. In all our teaching we should go back to principles. Discipline embraces power, logical methods and beauty. The result of these three combined is rapidity of operation. Mr. Noble presented forms of analysis used by him. These were plain exercises, and practical.

Pres. Smith, of Plainfield College, presented the subject of elocution. He said without proper emphasis their could be no intelligible reading or speaking. He spoke of the vocal effect of emphasis; all who were interested, liked the exercise much.

Mr. Gow of Rock Island, offered the following resolutions, and moved their adoption. Carried.

Resolved: That this Association view with pride and satisfaction the magnificent donation of land by the National Government to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of endowing a State institution where the leading object shall be to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic's Arts.

Resolved: That, although the grant contemplates the endowment of one or more institutions for the extension of this proficient design, it is the opinion of this Association that it will be for the interest of general and special education, that the appropriation be made to but one, in order that it may be made, as it should be, an honor to the State and nation.

A dispatch from Dr. Eddy of Chicago, was read, stating that he could not be present to address the Association this evening as expected.

The following committee was appointed to arrange for a festival on Thursday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall: Messrs. R. Ewards, Bloomington; Prof. Ansorge, Chicago; W. Davis, Sterling; P. P. Heywood, Aurora; B. Powell, Peru; J. P. Slade, Belleville, and W. M. Brooks, Springfield.

Address by W. Woodard of Chicago, on "Elements of Power." This address was one of the very best yet read before the Association. We have not space for the report it deserves.

Mr. Eberhart said that the Upper House—the School Commissioners—as a body, had subscribed for the *Illinois Teacher*, and asked that the Lower House do the same.

Mr. Edwards reported for the Committee who waited on the Governor to invite him to administer the oath of allegiance, that he would be present at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, for that purpose. He also reported that the School Commissioners had accepted the invitation to be present at that time and receive the oath.

Mr. Randall, Chairman of the Committee on the address of the Hon. J. P. Brooks, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due to our State Superintendent for his able and practical address.

Resolved, That we request a copy of the address for publication in the Illinois *Teacher*. Report adopted.

Prof. Ansorge, chairman of Committee on "Music in Schools," reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Music draws out and developes man's noblest faculties, exerting a great influence upon mind and character; and

WHEREAS, Singing is the most effective and popular branch of music; therefore

Resolved, That vocal music should be taught in all our schools on an equal footing with the other branches of education. Resolution adopted.

Mr. Low, of Springfield, moved the appointment of a committee to arrange for the publication of the proceedings of this meeting with the Superintendents' report. We have not the names of the committee at hand. Mr. Low was made chairman.

The Chair announced that Prof. Howland of Chicago would lecture this evening on the "Courtesies of the School Room."

LIFE UNDER WATER.

The Divers and the Monitors.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

OFF MORRIS ISLAND, S. C.,
Christmas Eve, Dec. 24, 1863.

During a recent visit to Port Royal, I witnessed with considerable interest the operations of the divers employed to clean the bottoms of the monitors, and perform other operations under the water. Messrs. Joseph H. Smith and James B. Phelps have a contract with the Government for the performance of this work, and have been of great use here. Their principal diver—appropriately named Waters—is so used to this work that he has become almost amphibious, remaining for five or six hours at a time under water. A man of herculean strength and proportions, when clad in his submarine armor he becomes monstrous in size and appearance. A more singular sight than to see him roll or tumble into the water and disappear from sight, or popping up, blowing, as the air escapes from his helmet, like a young whale, can scarcely be imagined.

Waters has his own ideas of a joke, and when he has a curious audience will wave his scraper about as he "bobs around" on the water, with the air of a veritable river god. One of his best jokes—the better for being a veritable fact—occurred last summer. Whilst he was employed scraping the hull of one of the Monitors, a negro from one of the up-river plantations came alongside with a boatload of water-melons. Whilst busy selling his melons the diver came up, and rested on the side of the boat. The negro stared at the extraordinary appearance thus suddenly coming out of the water with alarmed wonder, but when the diver, seized one o the best melons in the boat and disappeared under the water, the gurgling of the air from the helmet mixing with his muffled laughter, the fright of the negro reached a climax. Hastily seizing his his oars, without waiting to be paid for his melons, he put off at his best speed, and has not been seen in the vicinity of Station Creek since. He cannot be tempted beyond the bounds of his plantation, and believes that the Yankees have brought river devils to aid them in making war.

The diver, when clothed in his armor is weighed with one hundred and eighty-five pounds. Besides this armor he has two leaden pads, fitting to his breast and back. The soles of his shoes are of lead, an inch and a half thick. All this weight is needed to overcome the buoyancy given by the mass of air forced into the armor and dress, the latter of india rubber, worn by the diver. When below the surface he can instantly bring himself up by closing momentarily the aperture in the helmet for the escape of the air. His buoyancy is immediately increased, and he pops up like a cork and floats at will upon the surface.

The work of scraping the bottoms of the Monitors is very arduous. The diver sits upon a spar, lashed athwart the bottom of the vessel, so arranged as to be moved as the work progresses, and with a scraper fixed to a long handle works on both sides of himself as far as he can reach. The mass of oysters that become attached to the iron hulls of one of the Monitors, even during one summer here, is immense. By actual measurement it was estimated that two hundred and fifty bushels of oysters, shells and seagrass were taken from the bottom of the Montauk alone. The captains of the Monitors have sometimes indulged in the novelty of a mess of oysters raised on the hulls of their own vessels.

Besides cleaning the Monitors the divers perform other important services. They have ransacked the interior of the Keokuk, attached buoys to lost anchors, and made under water examinations of the rebel obstructions. Waters recently examined the sunken Weehawken and met an unusual danger for even his perilous calling. The sea was so violent that he was twice thrown from the deck of the Monitor. Finally getting hold of the iron ladder he climbed to the top of the turret, when a heavy sea cast him inside the turret between the guns. Fearing that his air hose would become entangled, he made his way out with all possible speed, and was forced to give up his investigations until calmer weather offered a more favorable opportunity.

Horrible Affair.

[From the South Bend, Ind., Register.]

Jacob Schriner and Adam Snowberger, both married men, lived near neighbors, and it is said that Schriner has been living in criminal intimacy with Snowberger's wife, Agnes. About three weeks ago Snowberger suddenly disappeared, and on inquiries being made as to his whereabouts, Schriner replied that he supposed he had gone to the army or to Ohio to visit his father. On Tuesday of last week Schriner's wife, Elizabeth, died very suddenly and was burried the next day. Suspicions of foul play were aroused among the neighbors, and Schriner was arrested. Search was made and Snowberger's body was found in a brush heap 20 or 30 rods from Schriner's house, his head split open with the sharp edge of an axe.

Schriner confesses that he killed Snowberger while working together, without any quarrel or provocation whatever. He says that he was put up to it by Snowberger's wife; that he was to kill Snowberger, and she to kill his (Schriner's) wife. Mrs. Snowberger has been arrested on the charge of poisoning Schriner's wife, and both she and Schriner were brought here on Tuesday evening and lodged in the County Jail. We have not learned whether Mrs. Shriner's body has been disinterred and examined. Altogether it is one of the most horrible affairs that ever occurred in this county.

The Trial by Ordeal Still Extant.

Mediæval ordeals have not yet exploded, as is generally imagined—at least not yet among the insurgents in Poland, as the following incident will show:

A Jew, traveling in the neighborhood of Sanwalk, was stopped by some Russian troops, to whom he had to give some information, and then was allowed to depart without molestation. Soon afterwards he was stopped by a band of insurgents, whose chief, without formality, informed him that he must die for having betrayed them to the Russians. In vain the Jew protested his innocence, stating that the Russians had inquired about the road to some neighboring village, not in any way connected with the movements of the insurgents. Only a few minutes for prayer were allowed him. Afterwards a rope was thrown around his neck, and he was hung on a strong branch of a tree. But, wonderful to say, the branch broke. "Thy God is powerful; He has delivered thee. Thou must have told the truth. Go in peace."

Prohibitory Law.

The subject of amending or repealing the prohibitory liquor law of Massachusetts is widely agitated. The Boston *Journal* says:

When we assert that the "Maine Liquor Law," as it is sometimes called, is a complete failure in this State, that it has not been, and cannot be practically enforced, except in the country towns, where a discretionary license law would be equally stringent, we simply affirm what every observing man has seen and can realize for himself. There never was so much liquor sold as at the present time. And it never has been more generally used, even in old times, when it was kept on the sideboard of almost every family.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1864.

The terrible storm of the last two days, and the intense cold of to-day, have checked transactions of all kinds. Of course the demand for money is not so heavy and so pressing; but bankers as yet do not care, and in fact are not able, to increase their line of discounts. The railways are all blocked up, and neither remittances nor drafts from any direction have been received. Of course financial matters, and business generally, remain in abeyance. Rates of discount, as usual, 10 per cent. to customers, and upwards to all others.

New York exchange is decidedly close and the demand large and pressing. The buying price is very firm at ½ and we presume that nearly, if not quite, the selling rate was sometimes paid. Customers have been supplied at ¼; but outsiders have to pay ½@¾.

The only rates of Gold in New York reported here were as follows: at 10 a. m. 151¾—12 m 152. The brokers here have paid 150½@151. Very little doing.

Silver 140@144. Legal tender notes are not so firm. Buying ¼@1-8; selling ¾@¼.

DIVIDEND.—The Merchants' Insurance Company of this city have declared a dividend of seven ℔ cent., payable on and after January 1st.

New York Stock Market—Jan. 2.

Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 21 Clark street, Chicago.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd
N. Y. C.	129¾	....	C. & A. (pfd.)	95	....
C. & N. W.	47¾	....	Galena. X. D.	106	....
Erie (com.)	106¾	....	Rock Island	120	....
C. & P.	108¾	....	I. C.	117¾	....
M. S. (com.)	86¾	....	C., B. & Q.	117	....
M. S. (gtd.)	131	....	Harlem	90¾	....
P. F. W. & C.	86	....	Quicksilver	58	....
M. C.	120¾	....	Am. Gold	152	....
C. & A. (com.)	85	....			

Market—1st Board firm. No 2d Board.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1864.

On account of the heavy snow storm all over the Northwest, no trains have come into the city during the past forty-eight hours, and we have therefore no receipts of produce to report, and no mails have been received.

There was an exceedingly slim attendance on 'Change to-day, and scarcely any business was transacted.

Provisions were neglected, and we report only a sale of 40 trcs country kettle Lard at 11½c.

Flour was dull, with a solitary sale of 600 brls white winter on p. t. Wheat was firm, with trifling sales of No. 1 Spring at $1.17½@1.18½, and No. 2 at $1.11@1.11½. Corn was quiet, with light sales of No. 1 at 92c; No. 2 at 90@91c; and New Corn at 80@81c.

Oats were quiet at 65@65½c for No. 1, and 64c for No. 2. Rye was dull—with sales at $1.02½. Barley was entirely neglected. Highwines were firm—with light sales at 80c. Timothy Seed was in good demand at $3.75.

In the stock yards business as been almost entirely suspended, owing to the non-arrival of any trains since Thursday, and there being scarcely any stock remaining over unsold in the yards. In Live hogs the transactions have been limited to the sale of two lots of 87 and 58 head at $6.00@$5.50 per 100 ℔s, and in Beef Cattle to one drove of 16 head at $3.75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

Receipts Hogs at Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, 3d.]

The receipts during the week, the season, and for some previous seasons, compare as follows:

By Railway	21,436
By River	312
From Kentucky	1,300
Driven in	1,800
Total for the week	24,848
Previously reported	307,589
Total to date	332,437
Same time in 1862	478,498
" 1861	313,941
" 1860	300,077
" 1859	404,136
" 1858	316,873
" 1857	300,996
" 1856	328,865
" 1855	313,702
" 1854	329,885
" 1853	275,985
" 1852	326,341
" 1851	344,198
" 1850	311,591
" 1849	383,266

The large receipts at Chicago during the week have made the dealers at that place lean to the long crop idea, but they will find that no matter though a million hogs should be packed there, the crop will be a very short one indeed; this we regard now a settled fact.

War and Grain.

[From the Merchant's Exchange Review.]

The impending political difficulties in Europe are producing grave changes in the prospects of business for the coming year. The following extract, from the London Times of Nov. 19, indicates how seriously the position of the various powers is regarded, in financial circles, on the Continent:

"The advices from Frankfort states that since the period just preceding the Italian war, the exchange in that city has not witnessed such a panic as is now prevalent there. Speculators and capitalists alike consider the congress proposed by Napoleon only a preliminary step for war, and cannot be shaken in that belief, even by recognizing the difficulties of the present position of the Bank of France, and the many complications the Emperor of France already has upon his hands. Austrian funds have fallen, since the speech became known, about five per cent., and even the most solid stock, such as the shares of the Frankfort Bank, declined from 187 to 182. Russia is making vigorous preparations for war. Reports were current in Paris, on November 20, that the Bank of France would advance the rate of discount to eight per cent., or restrict its loans to paper maturing within two months."

The most marked effect that these circumstances have produced in England, has been in the improved prices of grain. A war in Europe would close up the most important, if not all, the sources of English grain supplies, and produce there a worse result than the cotton famine. Some idea of the gravity of the situation may be formed by looking at the imports of wheat into England for the year 1862, as follows:

IMPORT OF GRAIN INTO GREAT BRITAIN, 1862.

From.	Bushels.	Value.
Russia	10,617,264	$15,643,300
Black Sea	3,120,544	4,151,995
Prussia	11,002,864	20,070,236
North of Europe	4,316,468	5,306,025
France	1,447,224	2,296,175
Egypt	2,718,488	5,579,140
British North America	4,496,300	5,840,311
United States	20,067,952	46,914,605
Other countries	2,760,224	4,011,000
Total wheat, bushels	62,242,876	$11,111,760
" flour, cwt	7,305,636	26,075,420
" other grain	55,156,792	72,202,040
Total, in bushels	180,015,978	$211,309,225

This represents England's demand for grain needed in ordinary years. Of the wheat, one-half comes from Russia and Prussia, with which countries hostilities threaten. Of the "other grain," a considerable portion is corn, which comes from the Black Sea; and the experience of Europe, in the Russia war of 1854, shows how much the supply hence will be effected by hostilities. How far England may or may not be involved in the threatened war, cannot now be determined. The experience of the United States, in the last two years, however, teaches how much may be dreaded from even an insignificant foe. It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that even fears of hostilities, no matter how remote, should cause an upward tendency in grain in England. That country, cut off from corn and cotton, and gold, would experience a terrible reverse.

Pork Packing.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, 31st.]

Below we give returns of the number of hogs packed and to be packed this season, at a number of places. The first column shows the number packed to about the middle of the month; the next the estimated packing for the season; the third column the whole number packed last season, and the last column the INCREASE per cent. in weight. We will continue the table in our next, and give the additional returns received during the week, with the footings, &c.

	Packed to date.	Estimates for season.	Total last s's'n.	
Xenia, Ohio	9,000	11,000	10,987	10
Middletown, Ohio	2,345	3,345	1,129	15
Seymour, Ind	400	600	1,100	25
Bedford, Ind	1,500	2,000	2,000	10
Hagerstown, Ind	800	800	1,213	10
Logansport, Ind	3,300	3,300	10,000	10
Massillon, Ohio	900	900	2,000	10
Lebanon, Ohio	1,000	1,641	1,300	10
Franklin, Ind	6,000	7,000	10,000	10
Rockford, Ind	2,000	2,500	2,610	10
Chauncey, Ind	2,000	3,000	7,700	10
Lafayette, Ind	3,000	4,500	4,216	15
Dublin, Ind	500	500	1,400	10
Bloomington, Ind	500	800	1,200	10
Anderson, Ind	500	500	7,300	10
Circleville, Ohio	1,700	1,700	12,500	10
Fremont, Ohio	2,500	4,000	5,321	5
Spring Valley, Ohio	1,800	2,000	3,639	10
Washington, Ohio	300	600	none	10
Newcastle, Ind	2,000	2,000	3,000	10
Kokomo, Ind	2,500	2,500	4,000	10
Campbellstown, Ohio	8,779	8,779	15,700	21
Toledo, Ohio	5,000	8,000	3,325	10
Davenport, Iowa	3,500	5,000	5,000	10
Dayton, Ohio	1,800	3,000	4,300	10
Muncie, Ind	8,000	10,000	11,500	12
Eunton, Ind	1,000	1,000	1,500	10
Wabash, Ind	2,000	2,500	2,500	10
Attica, Ind	9,000	10,000	8,000	10
Richmond, Ohio	300	300	800	10
Hebron, Ohio	300	300	800	10
Milton, Ind	6,000	6,000	7,600	10
Brookville, Ind	none	none	500	10
Chillicothe, Ohio	1,400	1,400	22,750	10
Camden, Ohio	2,000	3,000	3,000	10
Eaton, Ohio	6,500	6,500	7,000	10
New Paris, Ohio	5,000	5,000	4,440	10
Vincennes, Ind	8,700	10,000	16,768	8
Alton, Ill	17,000	20,000	41,318	20
Greencastle, Ind	8,000	8,000	25,200	10
Des Moines, Iowa	12,000	15,000	20,000	10
Eddyville, Iowa	2,000	2,000	4,500	10
Eugene, Ind	4,500	4,500	5,000	10
Marietta, Ohio	1,200	1,500	2,000	5
Perrysville, Ind	none	none	none	..
Keokuk, Iowa	75,000	90,000	113,179	11
Vernon, Ind	300	1,000	2,069	10
Carlisle, Ind	1,500	2,000	3,011	10
Marion, Ind	none	none	none	12
Birmingham, Iowa	7,000	8,300	8,000	20
South Bend, Ind	1,987	2,000	2,250	12
Lewistown, Illinois	none	none	1,770	10
Wappello, Iowa	1,800	1,800	1,300	20
Evansville, Ind	2,500	3,000	3,000	5
Perry, Illinois	3,000	4,500	6,250	10
Tarlton, Ohio	400	400	500	20
Steubenville, Ohio	300	300	2,000	15
Springfield, Illinois	21,000	26,000	28,000	10
Galena, Illinois	35,000	45,000	30,679	7
Fort Madison, Iowa	4,000	4,200	19,000	10
Louisiana, Mo	6,000	7,500	5,700	8
Rock Island, Illinois	5,300	6,000	12,200	16
Decatur, Illinois	5,000	5,000	7,500	18
New Harmony, Ind	1,400	1,800	8,972	10
Covington, Ind	4,000	4,000	7,100	..
De Soto, Illinois	none	none	5,300	..
Bloomfield, Iowa	none	none	2,200	..
Canton, Illinois	9,300	10,000	8,000	25
Delphi, Ind	15,000	15,000	15,000	18
Deep Cut, Ohio	1,000	1,500	12,000	8
Michigan City, Ind	6,000	4,000	8,600	11
Pekin, Ill	8,100	10,000	20,145	14
Farmington, Iowa	12,800	12,700	22,100	16
St. Louis, Mo	155,000	200,000	175,200	..
Peru, Ind	7,000	7,000	7,000	20
Shawneetown, Ill	1,000	1,000	8,500	10
Alexandria, Mo	15,000	17,000	21,500	17
Smithfield, Ohio	400	450	670	..
Peoria, Ill	40,000	45,000	60,000	14
Parry, Ill	3,000	3,500	7,230	15
Rushville, Ill	9,000	10,000	13,100	10
Gosport, Ind	12,321	12,321	14,115	3
White Cloud, Kan	1,500	1,500	6,250	10
Mt. Carmel, Ill	7,000	7,000	5,500	20
Grayville, Ill	5,000	5,000	5,477	18
Ottumway, Iowa	35,000	35,000	46,000	..

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Jan. 2, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1864.

The Receipts of Live Hogs and Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weeks since Oct. 3, 1863:

	Beeves, No.	Hogs, No.
Week ending January 2	1,879	31,066
Week ending December 26	4,649	59,466
Week ending December 19	5,445	[illegible]
Week ending December 12	6,015	95,147
Week ending December 5	6,581	121,825
Week ending November 28	6,497	105,891
Week ending November 21	6,654	91,303
Week ending November 14	9,150	70,642
Week ending November 7	8,039	41,069
Week ending October 31	11,306	67,310
Week ending October 24	8,336	39,338
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending October 3	5,436	29,707

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs. ℔ 100 ℔s.
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South. large cars	$65	28 cts
Cars of 210 feet	56	28 cts
Michigan Central, small cars	50	28 cts

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mich. Cent. and Mich. South, large cars	$110	60 cts
Cars of 210 feet	92	60 cts
Michigan Central, small cars	85	60 cts
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	105	60 cts

TO PITTSBURGH.

Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 224 feet	105	60 cts
Michigan Southern, large cars	105	60 cts
do do cars of 200 feet	98	60 cts

Rates to Dunkirk $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ℔ 100 ℔s. less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

HOGS.

The total receipts of Live Hogs for the week ending to-day amount, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, to 31,066. This is 28,371 less than last week and 16,104 less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year. The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	4,308
Wednesday	5,900
Thursday	5,010
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	31,066

We give the following quotations of the market value of Hogs, at the close of the daily market this evening:

Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]
Medium to Prime	[illegible]
Common to Medium	[illegible]

Was a considerable falling off in the receipts of the week, compared with those of the previous one, there has been no decline in the activity and firmness of the market. More than ordinary interruptions have occurred in the regular course of business, by the irregularity of the arrival of trains during the earlier part of the week, and further by the entire suspension of all receipts since Thursday, which has tended in no small degree to unsettle the market, causing the older consumers to curtail their extended operations. With the prospect of light receipts, the market closed this evening with considerable firmness at the quotations given on last Saturday.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 2.—The daily market for the week now ended has been held during the closing days of one year, and the commencing days of another, and, as a matter of course, its active and orderly arrangements have been disturbed by the absence of some who for a while have exchanged the post of business for the home-fireside, where, with the cheerful greetings of friends and the happy comforts incidental to the season, the cares and pursuits of every day life have been neglected and forgotten: independent, however, from this usual and expected departure from the ordinary course of business, the market has been more seriously affected by the extraordinary severity of the weather, which has been accompanied with snow storms of so violent a character as to render the chief lines of railway utterly impassable. We, therefore, find a considerable falling off in the receipts of the week, amounting to 25 ℔ cent, as compared with the previous one. It must, however, be borne in mind that a large number of hogs from Missouri, Iowa and other parts, have been on their way here for some time, which, but for the causes referred to, would have been hereat the latest, during the present week. The receipts then would have borne a very favorable comparison either with the previous week or the corresponding one of January, 1863. As the best indication of the actual state of the market, we note that throughout the week the daily receipts have met with a quick and ready sale; there has been scarcely any change in the firm and healthy tone of the market; if any variation it has been in favor of sellers, and not a few instances have occurred in which stock has been sold and resold two or three times, with an advance on previous prices each time. On Wednesday and Thursday several buyers were compelled to depart from their ordinary practice, by going round to all the yards to make up their required quantity of stock. By Thursday evening the yards were almost entirely cleared of stock, which by the way was a fortunate thing, considering the fearful and extraordinary gale and snow storm which visited us during the afternoon and evening. The transactions since have been of so limited a character, that they seem only intended to spare us the task of recording a perfect blank in the business of the yards for the first and second days of the new year. Although the commencement of 1864 has been so unpropitious, yet the season which is now so rapidly hastening to a close, has been more than ordinarily advantageous for sellers, and it may yet prove to be not much less so for buyers. We wish them both still more prosperous and successful periods during the season of the year we now have entered upon.

HOG SALES SINCE THURSDAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av. W't.	Price. ℔ 100 ℔s
McCall	Cragin	87	229	$6.40
Ryder	Mulhoand	58	264	5.50

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle for the week ending to-day amount, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, to 1,879 head. This is 2,770 head less than were received during the previous week, and 671 more than were received during the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	889
Tuesday	222
Wednesday	200
Thursday	558
Friday	....
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	1,879

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.—There has, with the diminishing receipts of the week, been much less than the usual activity in the market. Much of this may be accounted for by the absence of any shipping demand, and further by the small amount of business in Beef Cattle at present being done by our packers. To counteract the effect that must thus necessarily be produced upon the firmness of the market and the value of stock. There are at present required for army use from 1,000 to 1,200 head of Cattle weekly. The remainder, therefore, are easily disposed of, at the recent quotations of the market, to packers and city butchers. In the transactions of the week there has been no change in previous quotations. There is however to day, owing to the non arrival of any stock, increased firmness in the market, with a demand that from the impossibility of getting stock here at present must be deferred.

We give the following as the closing prices of Beef Cattle in the market this evening:

Prime to extra qualities	$4.00@5.25
Medium to prime "	2.75@3.75
Common to medium "	2.00@2.50

BEEF CATTLE SALE TODAY.

J. Adams sold Morris & Co., 16 av. 1,275 lbs at $3.75

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1864.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates of freight. We quote:

	Flour.	Fourth Class.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York	2.20	1.10	1.60
To Boston	2.50	1.15	1.70
To Montreal	1.82	0.91	1.36
To Albany	2.00	1.00	1.35
To Portland	2.40	1.15	1.70
To Baltimore	2.06	1.03	....
To Cincinnati	0.70	2.28	....

FLOUR—No receipts. Sales:—600 brls "Nashville Eagle" on p. t.

WHEAT—No receipts. Market firm. Sales today were: 3,400 bu No 1 Spring in store at $1.18½; 7,000 bu do at $1.18; 2,000 bu do (in S. B. & Co.'s) at $1.17½; 6,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at $1.12; 2,000 bu do at $1.11½.

CORN—No receipts. Market quiet. Sales to-day were: 4,000 bu No 1 Corn in store at 92c; 2,000 bu do at 91c; 800 bu No 2 Corn at 90c; 1,600 bu New Corn in store at 81c; 400 bu do at 80½c; 400 bu do at 80c.

OATS—No receipts. Market quiet. Sales to-day were 1,000 bu No 1 Oats (in F. & T.'s) at 66c; 3,000 bu do at 65½c; 9,000 bu do at 65½c; 2,000 bu No 2 Oats in store at 64c.

RYE—Received, none. Market dull. Sales to-day: 400 bu No 1 Rye in store at $1.02½.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal at $1.21@1.22 for No 2 in store.

ALCOHOL—Quiet and nominal at $1.60@1.62 per gallon.

CHEESE—In good demand and fair supply. Market firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Hamburg	@15
Western Reserve	13@14½
Illinois and Wisconsin	9@13

COFFEE—Market very active and firm, with a strong upward tendency. We quote:

Santos	37½@38½c
Java	41@42½c
Rio, fair to good	35 @35½c
Rio, good to prime	36 @36½c

EGGS—In very limited supply, with an active demand. We quote, 25@28c per doz.

FURS—Market rather quiet and in limited receipt. The shipping demand has hardly commenced. Prices are, therefore, easy at present quotations. We quote:

Bears, (black, large and full seasoned)	$10.00	@12.00
Bears, brown	2,00	@ 8.00
Bears, cubs ½ to ¾ value		
Beaver, (black and dark)	1.25	@ 1.50
Beaver, (pale and silvery)	1.00	@ 1.25
Badger, (large and fine)	40	@ 50
Deer Skins, (red and blue)	30	@ 50
Deer Skins, (grey)	20	@ 30
Fishers, (dark, large, and silky)	5.00	@ 6.00
Fishers, (pale or brown)	4.00	@ 5.00
Foxes, cross the less red the better	1.50	@ 2.50
Foxes, red, southern and western	1.00	@ 1.50
Foxes, grey	50	@ 75
House Cats, black and grey	10	@ 15
Lynx, large and fine	1.00	@ 2.00
Muskrats, fall and winter	20	@ 25
Marten, dark or without	2.00	@ 4.00
Marten, common and pale	1.00	@ 2.00
Minks, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin	2.50	@ 4.00
Minks, Illinois and Iowa	1.50	@ 3.00
Otter, Black, large and fine	4.00	@ 6.00
Otter, Brown	3.00	@ 4.00
Opossum, Northern, dry and clean	10	@ 15
Opossum, Southern	5	@ 10
Raccoon, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c.	30	@ 40
Skunk, black	40	@ 50
Skunk, striped	20	@ 30
Wild Cats	25	@ 50
Wolf Skins, large, white and fine	1.00	@ 1.50
Wolf Skins, prairie	50	@ 75

FISH—White Fish and Trout are still in very limited demand. But in consequence of the general deficiency of the recent supply, stocks are held very firm at present quotations and in many instances at much higher figures than are now given. MACKEREL—There has been for some time past an active and healthy tone in this market, which is still undiminished. Prices rule firm at present quotations. CODFISH are still in limited and deficient supply, with an active demand given considerable firmness to present quotations. HERRINGS—In fair demand and good supply. Market rules easy at present quotations. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, half brls	$5.12½	@5.25
No. 1 Trout, "	4.37½	@4.50
No. 2 Trout, "	4.12½	@4.25
No. 1 Mackerel, new, ℔ half brl	8.50	@9.00
No. 1 " " kits	2.50	@2.60
No. 1 " old "	6.50	@7.00
No. 2 " "	6.00	@6.50
No. 1 " new kegs	1.10	@1.25
No. 2 " "	1.00	@1.10
No. 1 " old "	1.00	@1.10
No. 2 " "	1.00	@1.10
Codfish, George's Bank, ℔ 100 ℔s	7.00	@7.25
Codfish, Grand	6.50	@6.75
No. 1 Dried Herring, ℔ box	60	@ 65
Scaled	70	@ 75
Pickled Herrings, new	7.00	@7.50
Pickled Herrings, old	6.00	@6.50

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES—Little or nothing at present doing, the severity of the weather rendering considerable care necessary to keep away frost, and even with that large quantities of fruit has already been frozen. CRANBERRIES—In steady demand and firm at previous quotations. LEMONS—In very limited demand and quotations unchanged. ORANGES—more active, but the supply being very limited, prices are high and firm at present rates. HICKORY NUTS—in large supply and with an active demand prices rule low and easy at present quotations. CHESTNUTS—Good qualities are scarce and in fair demand, commoner are more plentiful and in trifling request.

Green Apples, ℔ brl	$ 1.50	@ 2.50
New York	3.00	@ ....
Lemons, ℔ box	9.50	@10.00
Oranges (Sicily) ℔ box	7.00	@ 8.00
do (Havana) ℔ brl	10.00	@11.00
Cranberries, ℔ brl	10.00	@11.00
Chesnuts, ℔ bu	6.50	@ 7.50
Hickory Nuts, ℔ bu	1.50	@ 1.75
" large, ℔ brl		@ 2.50

DRIED FRUITS—There is still an active demand for Apples, especially of prime qualities, which are however, very scarce, the few lots in the market being held at high figures. There is, however a good supply of very fair Ohio and Indiana Fruit, for which there is a brisk demand both for the home trade and for shipping East. Market rules firm at present quotations. PEACHES—Unpared are in fair supply and good demand. Market tolerably firm at present quotations. RAISINS AND CURRANTS—In steady demand. Quotations unchanged. DOMESTIC FRUITS—In very limited and irregular supply. Market firm at present quotations. We quote:

Dried Apples, prime	$	9½@	9¾
" medium		8½@	9
Unpared Peaches		11 @	12
Pared do		20 @	22
Raisins—Layers ℔ box		4.75 @	5.00
Currants, ℔ ℔		17½@	18
Almonds, ℔ ℔ soft		28 @	30
" hard		17 @	18
Dried Raspberries		33 @	35
" Blackberries		25 @	28
" Cherries		30 @	32

Sales, 50 bags unpaired peaches at 11½c.

GAME—The market has been generally active, more especially so for PRAIRIE CHICKENS and QUAILS. There has, however, been few buyers in the market to-day. The rule observed appearing to be to keep within doors as much as possible. Stocks remaining on hand are held firm at present quotations. We quote:

Prairie Chickens, ℔ doz	$2.25	@2.50
Ducks, small, mixed, ℔ doz	1.00	@1.25
Mallards, ℔ doz		@2.00
Quail, ℔ doz	90	@1.00
Venison, ℔ ℔	0.07	@0.12½
Rabbits, ℔ doz	0.75	@0.80
Geese, ℔ doz		@4.00

DRESSED HOGS—No receipts. Market quiet. Sales to-day were:

55 Hogs at $6.12½ and $7.12½—dividing on 200 ℔s.

60 " 6 12 and 7.10 " "

51 " 5.00, $6.12½, and $7.12½—dividing on 150 and 190 ℔s.

30 Hogs at $6.10 and $7.10—dividing on 200 ℔s.

HIGHWINES—Market firm. Sales to-day, 100 brls at 80c.

HIDES—Market quiet and tolerably firm at present quotations. We quote:

Green Country	[illegible]
Green Salted	9½@ 9¾
Green, part cured	9½@ 9¾
Dry Salted	14½@15
Dry Flint	17½@18

LEATHER—No buyers in the market, and but little doing beyond the usual task of re-arranging stocks and accounts for the new year. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Harness ℔ ℔	36@38c	Slaughter's Sole	34@36c
Line "	35@38c	Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Kip "	95@1.00	Orinoco, OW	[illegible]
Calf "	$1.00@1.20	Orinoco, MW	[illegible]
Upper, ℔ foot	22@25c	Orinoco good dam-	
Collar, ℔ foot	18@20c	aged	[illegible]

OAK.

Harness, ℔ ℔	40@45c	Slaughter	[illegible]
Kip, medium	$1.00@1.25	French K	[illegible]
Kip, heavy	90@95c	Best Calf	[illegible]
Calf, No. 1	1.60@		
Calf, seconds	1.10@1.30	Lamoine, ℔ doz	[illegible]
Upper, ℔ foot	24@26c	Russett Linings	7.00@12.00
Russett Bridle,		Pink Linings	7.00@12.00
℔ side	5.00@6.00	Roans	12.00@17.00

LUMBER—The retail trade is active, and the market rules very firm at present quotations. We quote the following yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, ℔ 1,000 feet	$41.00@45.00
Second Clear	37.00@40.00
Third Clear	32.00@35.00
Stock Boards	22.00@25.00
Box or Select Boards	26.00@30.00
Common Boards, dry	17.00@17.50
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Cull Boards	14.00
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles A ℔ M	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles No 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No 1	[illegible]
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ℔ 1,000	14.00@17.00
Pickets	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Market generally quiet and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Tar	$12.00@16.00	Manilla Rope	18@19
Pitch	18.00@25.00	Hemp	15
Rosin	2 ℔ ℔	Lath Yarn No 1	16½
Turpentine	3.75@ 4.00	" " 2	15½
Oakum	7.00@ 7.25	Marline	20@22

ONIONS—In good demand for the retail trade, and prices rule firm at present quotations. We quote:

Prime qualities ℔ bu	$1.50@1.60
Commoner	1.30@1.40

CARBON OIL—Demand light, and market nominal at 50@55c for White, and 40@45c for Straw.

OILS—Market quiet, and prices rule firm and steady at former quotations. We quote:

Raw Linseed Oil	$1.40@1.45
Boiled Linseed Oil	1.45@1.50
Olive Oil, bulk	1.75@2.00
Whale Oil, W. B.	1.20@1.25
Elephant Oil	1.30@1.35
Bank Oil	1.20@1.25
Lard Oil, winter best	1.00@1.05
Machine Oil	80@1.00
Sperm Oil	@2.25
Mecca Oil	80@ 90
Neats Foot Oil	90@1.00

POULTRY—The market has been generally active, more especially so for Chickens and Turkeys, though Geese have been in more than usual request. From the liberal supply prices have not ruled so high, as during the previous days of the week, and are easy at our present quotations. We quote:

Live Chickens, ℔ doz	$1.50@1.75
Dressed, ℔ doz	1.75@2.00
Live Turkeys, ℔ ℔	5@0.07
Dressed, ℔ ℔	7@0.08
Ducks, ℔ doz	1.50@1.75
Geese, each	50@ 75

POTATOES—Market quiet; nothing doing beyond the ordinary demand for the retail trade. Prices are firm at present quotations. We quote:

Neshannocks, ℔ bu	$ 0.70@75
Peach Blows, "	0.70@72
Common, "	0.50@60

PROVISIONS—Nothing doing, and market for nearly all kinds of Product entirely nominal. The only sale reported was 40 trcs prime country kettle at 11½c.

SALT—There is no change in prices. We quote:

DOMESTIC—Fine	$2.10@2.15
Coarse	2.15@
Ground Solar	2.15@
Dairy, with sacks	4.75@
FOREIGN—Ground Alum, ℔ sack	1.85@2.00
" Turk's Island, ℔ sack	1.55@1.60
" Liverpool Dairy ℔ sack	3.00@

SEEDS—CLOVER—In fair demand. Sales:—10 bu good at $7.00. TIMOTHY—200 bgs good quality at $3.75. FLAX—15 bgs at $2.90; 13 bgs at $2.85.

SALERATUS—In steady demand, and previous quotations unchanged. We quote:

Babbitt's Best	8½@9 c
" Pure	8 @8½c
DeLand's Chemical	8½@8¾c
" Healthy	8½@8¾c

SUGARS—The market, as is usual at the present season, is quiet, but with light stocks and continued activity, prices rule very firm, with an upward tendency. We quote:

New Orleans	13½@15
Cuba	13 @14
Porto Rico	13½@15
A. A. Portland	15 @15½
N. Y. refined, powdered and granulated	18 @18½
White A	17½@17¾
Extra B	17 @17¼
Extra C	16½@16¾
Chicago A	16¾@16¾
Chicago B	16½@16¾

SYRUPS—Demand rather inactive, but stocks are held very firm at present quotations. We quote:

Chicago Golden		77@78
Chicago Amber		85@87
N. Y. Syrups		80@85
Golden Syrup		70@75
New Orleans		80@82
Chicago Union Refinery Sugar House, brls		68@70
" " " "	kegs	74@76
" " " Amber, brls		85@88
" " " "	kegs	90@95

TALLOW—Market quiet and easy at present quotations. We quote:

Choice No. 1 Packers Tallow	10¾@11
Good do	10½@
Prime City Butchers'	10½@
Country	10 @10¼

TEAS—Market very firm, especially on Oolongs, and all choice Green Teas, with a strong upward tendency. We quote:

Young Hyson, common to very fine	$1.10@1.75
Gunpowders	1.10@1.70
Souchongs	85@1.00
Oolongs	90@1.25
Japan	1.05@1.30

TOBACCO—In active demand, and prices still firm and tending upward. This is especially the case on all Plug and Manufactured Tobacco. We quote:

LEAF TOBACCO.

Illinois middling to fair	10@12c
" common	8@ 9c

CHICAGO TOBACCO MANUFACTORY BRANDS.

CHEWING.			SMOKING.		
Star of the West	80 @90	c	S.	13 @14	c
Pioneer	75 @85	c	SH.	15 @17	c
Ex. Cavendish	65 @75	c	I.	15 @16	c
Prairie Pride	60 @65	c	II.	18 @20	c
Sweet	55 @60	c			

PLUG TOBACCO.

7's and 5's Star of the West	$1.00
Pic Nic, fig size	1.00
7's and 5's Pioneer	90 c
5's Extra Cavendish	80 c
5's, 7's and 10's Black Diamond	70 c

OTHER BRANDS.

CHEWING.		SMOKING.		
Gold Leaf	85c	Missouri	15 @16	c
Sunny Side	80c	O	15½@16	c
C. Harris	85c	OO	16½@17	c
Sponge Cake	$1.25	OOO	21 @23	c
Charley's Choice	1.00			

PLUG TOBACCO.

Royal Gem	65@70
Nonpariel	1.10@1.15
Nectarine	80@0.85
Olive Branch	60@0.65
Zouave	65@0.70
Garibaldi	60@0.65

SNUFF.

Double Rose Macaboy	50 c
Single " "	48 c
Scotch	50 c
Rappee	50 c

WOOL—In nominal receipt, and market dull and inactive. Prices firm at present quotations. We quote:

Fine fleece	60@63c
Medium fleece	65@67c
Tub Washed	66@70c
Factory Tub Washed	73@75c

WOOD—Market active and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

	By the Cord, del
Beech	$9.50
Hickory	10.50
Maple	10.50

Miscellaneous.

HILTON'S CEMENT.—The Insoluble Cement of the Messrs. HILTON BROTHERS is certainly the best article of the kind ever invented. It should be kept in every manufactory, workshop and house, everywhere. By its use many dollars can be saved in the run of a year. This Cement cannot decompose or become corrupt, as its combination is on scientific principles, and under no circumstances or change of temperature will it emit any offensive smell. The various uses to which it can be successfully applied, renders it invaluable to all classes. For particulars see advertisement.
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The great success which has attended the use of IODINE WATER in private practice, and the indorsement of HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY, enables us to recommend it, feeling confident that with a fair trial, it will attest its own excellence in the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver, and Kidney Complaints, Pimples on the face, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weakness, Dyspepsia, Debility, Syphilis Mercurial Diseases, &c.

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MR. GEORGE H. ALLAN, formerly Western Agent of the New York Juvenile Asylum, having recovered from his long and severe illness, is desirous of receiving letters from all the children he has settled in the West. Also, from all the boys who are now in the army. He promises a reply to all who write to him before January 15th, 1864, and would be glad to receive a likeness from any of the children. Direct to 71 West Thirteenth street, New York. Cut this out and keep for reference.
ja1-4485-3t

SPECIAL NOTICE.
MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.

The members of this Association will hold their Annual Meeting, FOR THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1864, (and the transaction of any business properly brought before them), on MONDAY EVENING, [illegible] at 7 o'clock.
[illegible] LADD, Sec'y.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 31, 1863.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A large WAREHOUSE (complete) for the Commissary Depot at Chicago.
J. A. POTTER,
ja1-4486-3t Capt. and Depot Quartermaster.

CHOICE MUSIC BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.—Home Circle, a collection of Piano Music, 2 Vols. Shower of Pearls, Vocal Duets, with Piano Accompaniments. Silver Chord, Songs, Duets, Quartets, &c., Piano Accompaniments. Operatic Pearls Songs, &c., from the best operas, Piano Accompaniments. Moore's Irish Melodies, Piano Accompaniments. Price of each of the above, Plain, $2; Cloth, $2.25; Cloth, full gilt, $3.

Beethoven's Sonatas, 2 Vols. $10. Mozart's Sonatas, $5. Arion, a collection of Part-Songs, separate vocal parts and Piano Score, $5. L'Art du Chant, by Thalberg, $5. Chopin's Mazurkas and Waltzes, $3. Mendelssohn's Songs without words, $3. Operatic Bouquet, Cloth $3; Boards, $1.75.

All the Standard Operas,

Pa. Vocal Score, $3. Piano Solo, $1. Oratorios of Messiah and Creation, each, in cloth, $1.25. Mailed, post-paid.
OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
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$60 A MONTH—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our EVERLASTING PENCILS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
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$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—Agents wanted for a light wholesome business, from which the above profit can be positively realized. Send a three cent stamp for a circular containing full particulars. Address C. F. SHUTTS, Troy, N. Y.
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Miscellaneous.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

VEGETABLE EXTRACT

A PURE TONIC.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT,

DYSPEPSIA,

JAUNDICE,

Chonic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER &c. They contain

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD BRANDY.

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death. Beware of them!

Attention, Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are sufferers from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

We call attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862.

Messrs. JONES & EVANS: Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Capt. R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy-two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsel down it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and accordingly the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of Sixth below Arch street, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them, the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months; for gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE.

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade Mr. Malone restored to health.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery.
GEO. A. ACKLEY, Co. C, 11th Maine.
LEWIS CHEVALIER, 92d New York.
I. E. SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J. B. FASEWELL, Co. B, 3d Vermont.
HENRY B. JEROME, Co. B, [illegible]
HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co. C, 6th Maine.
JOHN F. WARD, Co. E, 5th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH, Co. H, 72d New York.
NATHANIEL B. THOMAS, Co. F, 95th Penna.
ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co. A, 3d Vermont.
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Price Per Bottle, 75 Cents, Or Half Doz. for $4.00.

Should the nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory

No. 631 ARCH STREET,

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.) Proprietors.
LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents,
23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.
au30-m123-6m-eod&w

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DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment.

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT,
The great natural Bone Setter.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT,
Is known all over the United States.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. [illegible]

To the Growers and Manufacturers of Flax and Hemp:

The Commissioners appointed by this Department, consisting of Hon. J. K. Morehead, of Pennsylvania, William M. Bailey, of Rhode Island, and John A. Warder of Ohio, to consider the following appropriation made by the last Congress, viz:

"For investigations to test the practicability of cultivating and preparing flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton, twenty thousand dollars."

Having met, and after several days' investigation, believing that a further and fuller notice of such investigations might produce valuable results, adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 24th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M.

They request all interested in the distribution of this appropriation, or anxious to develop the subject for the public good, to send to this Department, on or before that day, samples of the hemp and flax in the different stages of preparation; of the threads and fabrics prepared by them, accompanied by statements of the various processes used, and the cost of production in each case; also, descriptions of the kinds and cost of machinery used, where made, &c., together with any and all information that may be useful to the Commission.

This information is necessary before an equitable distribution of the appropriation can be made.
ISAAC NEWTON,
de30-4277-3m Commissioner.

PLUMBING MATERIALS

Wholesale and Retail.

I have now on hand, and am daily receiving the best assortment of Plumbing materials, direct from the most celebrated Importers and Manufacturers in the East, which I am offering to the public at low prices.

Those parties having work done, will find it to their advantage to call and see my prices, and compare them with what others charge for the same class of Goods.
R. D. McFARLANE,
54 Lasalle street.

ASTHMA CURED.—Relief guaranteed in ten minutes, and a permanent cure effected by the use of "UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE." Cases of from ten to twenty years' standing yield at once to its influence. Price $2. Sent post-paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, 211 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

(In Drawing of Dec. 18th, 1863.)

No. 12,124 drew $100,000; No. 21,26 drew $50,000; No. 21,11 drew $25,000; No. 7,825 drew $10,000; No. 25,561 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Ten per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
ja1-4488-4m 16 Wall street, N. Y.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS

Will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address Mrs. N. P. WILLIS, Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

LOST HAIR RESTORED.

DR. JOHN FINE

Treats all cases of Baldness, Premature Grayness, Scurf, Dandruff, and Papulous Eruptions of the Hair, Head and Beard. Office, 401 Broadway, (up stairs) P. O. Box 5069.

SOLDIERS.

SOLDIERS.

An Agent is wanted in every regiment and for every company, to sell a new and useful article, required by every soldier. Address, enclosing stamp, RANDALL & CO., 225 Broadway, New York.

Special Notices.

[Hollo]way's Pills and Ointment.

[illegible] OF WOMEN.—CANCER IN THE [illegible]—Nothing is more prevalent than this terrible [scourge] of women, or less understood than its [treatment]—until a few years back the [knife and the c]autery were the only remedy, but how few [survived] the barbarous and inhuman operation, all [these] were repudiated, so stubborn is error—[until the] benign and rational discovery of Holloway's [was given] to the world, the new era on "the [cure of ca]ncer" and Holloway's establishment was [crowded] by myriads of agonized martyrs to [the disease], who were successfully treated and returned [home] rejoicing. We now confidently assert, [that cancer], whatever its origin has been, can be eradicated by a course of Holloway's Pills [and Ointment]. This is the actual testimony of thousands [alrea]dy cured by them.
de23-4176-1wis

[illegible] Frailty, or Physiological Researches.

[To b]e read by everybody. It treats on, and [shows] the evil results arising from early abuse [and how] contamination may be subverted, with [the m]ethod of dispelling the misgivings many experience [in] entering the marriage state. Sold by Dr. [illegible]ROW, 104 Bleecker street, New York. [illegible] Mailed free everywhere. [illegible] also of H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street, [illegible]
de25-4077-1s

[Bewa]re of the So-called Hair Restorers.

[They consist] of sulphur and sugar of lead. The first is [disagreeable] and offensive, and the other a rank [poison, wh]ich, although harmless in their operation, [are] certain to produce all the evil effects of [lead]. Why use this villainous stuff, when an [article pe]rfectly clean and instantaneous in its effect, [and] pronounced harmless by Dr. Chilton, is to be [had? C]ristadoro's Hair Dye. When all other [dyes] have failed, this has always proved successful. [Manufact]ured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, [New York]. Sold everywhere, and applied by all [hair dressers]. $1.50 and $3 per box, according to size.

Itch.

[illegible]RIGO LOTIO, a sure cure for Itch, Bil[illegible], &c. &c. Having NO MERCURY in its [composition], it can be used without any danger. [No cure] or no pay. Manufactured by E. T. & W. [illegible]LAND, Lafayette, Ind. For sale by LORD [& SMITH], Agents, Chicago, Ill.
de16-4085-1m

[B]ull's Cedron Bitters.

[Those] who have doubted the virtues of BULL'S [CEDRON] BITTERS, if any such there be, read the [following] certificate from gentlemen well known in [this comm]unity, and doubt no more.

[Its gener]al introduction into the army will save the [lives of th]ousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 31, 1863.

[We, the u]ndersigned, have seen the good effects [produced b]y the use of Dr. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON [BITTERS] in cases of general debility and prostration [of the] system, and believe its general use would [de]crease and relieve much suffering. Among [soldie]rs particularly would this be the case, [among] those who are exposed to miasmatic influences [of] the Southern climate.

[PHI]LIP SPEED, Collector Int. Rev., 3d District Kentucky.
[illegible] COTTON, Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky.
[illegible]ENT, Provost Marshal General of Kentucky.
[illegible] HENDERSON, Cor. Secretary of Sanitary Commission.
[illegible] HUGHES & CO., Publishers Democrat.
[illegible]OERN, Proprietor Louisville Anzeiger.
[illegible] & PARKHILL, Wholesale Dry Goods [Merchants], Main street, Louisville, Ky.
[illegible]RREN & CO., Wholesale Shoe Dealers, [Main] street, Louisville.
[illegible] MAPOTHER, Lithographers, cor. Market [and] Third street, Louisville, Ky.
[illegible] WINTER, Clothing Merchant, cor. Third [and] Market sts., Louisville, Ky.
[illegible] HILDRETH, of Steamer Maj. Anderson.
[illegible] THURSTON, Paymaster U. S. Army.
[illegible]CALF, National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
[illegible]E BAYLES, 4th Kentucky Cavalry.
[illegible] D. PRENTICE, Louisville Journal.

[For sale in] Chicago at wholesale and retail by H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street,
[illegible] 3m New way

[H]air Dye! Hair Dye!!

[BATCHE]LOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is THE BEST [IN THE WOR]LD. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE [Dye] known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect[—changes] Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly, to a [Glossy Bl]ACK or NATURAL BROWN, without injuring [the Hair] or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft [and beaut]iful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring [its p]ristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of [bad dyes]. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; [all o]thers are mere imitations, and should be [avoided]. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 Barclay [street], New York.
ly7-g367-ly.

[Ph]ysiological view of Marriage.]

[Containin]g nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and [Engravin]gs of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a [state of He]alth and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-[abuse, its] deplorable consequences upon the Mind [and Body, wi]th the Author's Plan of Treatment—the [only rationa]l and successful mode of cure, as shown [by the rep]ort of the cases treated. A truthful adviser [to the ma]rried, and those contemplating marriage [who enter]tain doubts of their physical condition. [Sent free] of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 [cents in st]amps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. [LA CROIX], No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

[T]elto Smith, Von-Baden & Baket.

[illegible] Chronic Diseases, such as Colds, Coughs, [Bronchitis], Asthma, the Lungs, Heart, Stomach, [Liver, Bl]adder and the Bowels, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, [illegible], Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hip Disease, [illegible]illings, and all complaints of women and [children; So]re Eyes and Ears, Cataract, Discharges, [and] Buzzing Sounds. Also OLD SORES OR ULCERS, TUMORS, [CANC]ERS, PILES AND FISTULES, [without cu]tting with the knife. All letters must contain [a stamp] for a speedy answer. Drs. TELTO [SMITH, V]ON-BADEN & BAKET. Box 6879. Hours [from 9 A.] M. to 5 P. M. Office 21 Randolph street, [near] Dearborn, Chicago Illinois.
se25-g540-ly.

Piles! Piles!!

[Dr.] Witfield's Vegetable Pills

[Warr]anted a certain cure for FISTULA, BLIND [AND BLE]EDING PILES. [illegible] caution all who are victims to this disease [and com]plaint to avoid the use of external applications, [as] they result only in aggravating the disease. [WHIT]FIELD'S remedy removes the cause of the [disease an]d effects a permanent cure. [TH]IS IS NO QUACK MEDICINE. [Th]is has been tried for the last seven years, [in no in]stance have they failed to cure. [Price 50 c]ents per box. Sent by mail to any address. J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietor, 661 Broadway, N. Y. [Sold] by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago.
oc9-m366-3m.

For the Army.

[NOTI]CE TO ENROLLED MEN.

[Pers]ons who have been enrolled for the coming [draft, a]re received into the United States Navy [until Jan. 5]th, 1864,

[To] Serve for One Year,

[in t]he Gunboats of the Mississippi River Squadron, [with] no marching in this service, but good [quarters on] board ship, meals at regular hours, and [no] EXTRA to serve. Apply at U. S. Naval Rendezvous, [illegible] Ulrich's block, corner North Clark and [Kinzie streets], (upstairs). JOHN D. HARTY, Master U. S. N., Com. Nav. Rendezvous.

[REC]RUITS FOR

[OL]D REGIMENTS.

Volunteers, $402 Bounty and Premium.

[Old] Recruits, $302 Bounty and Premium.

[Able b]odied men between the ages of Eighteen [and Forty-]Five Years, who have heretofore been enlisted [and served] for not less than nine months [as vol]unteers for Regiments in the field, will be [received as] VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, and as such will [be entitled] to receive one month's pay in advance and [a bounty and] premium of $402. [New] Recruits for Old Regiments, not Veterans, [receive one] month's pay in advance and a bounty and premium [of $302]. [Recruits] will be allowed to SELECT THE REGIMENT [whic]h he prefers to join, and will be mustered [into the reg]iment of his choice. [Those who w]ish to join any of the gallant Regiments [from Illinois], and to receive the munificent bounty [offered by] the Government, can have the privilege [by applyi]ng at the Headquarters of

[illegible] JAMES, Provost Marshal of the 1st District, Chicago.
[JAM]ES B. COON, Provost Marshal of the 2d [District], Marengo.
[illegible]N V. EUSTACE, Provost Marshal of the [3d District], Dixon.
[illegible]S GOODRUFF, Provost Marshal of the [4th District], at Quincy.
[JAM]ES M. ALLAN, Provost Marshal of the [5th District, at] Peoria.
[illegible] LONGWORTH, Provost Marshal of the [6th District, at] Joliet.
[illegible]THIAN, Provost Marshal of the 7th [District], [illegible]ville.
[illegible] WESTLAKE, Provost Marshal of the 8th [District, at] Mt. Sterling.
[WI]LLIAM M. FRY, Provost Marshal of the [9th District], at Jacksonville.
[illegible]LMER C. KEAN, Provost Marshal of [the 10th Dist]rict, at Olney.
[GEOR]GE ABBOTT, Provost Marshal of the [11th District], at Alton.
[illegible]ACN. PHILLIPS, Provost Marshal of the [12th District], at Cairo.

[M]EN OF ILLINOIS,

[You are no]w summoned to rally around the dear old [flag with the] spontaneous and glorious patriotism has [been more] than equalled every call of your country. [The imperi]shable lustre has crowned the arms of the [gallant l]egions of your brothers already in the [field. No o]ther State has so proud a record. The reeling [and] staggering beneath the tremendous [blows] of the brave and stalwart sons of the [West]—blows more and Treason dies. The [voice of y]our country again calls. She asks you to [fill up the] thinned ranks of the battle-scarred heroes [of] a hundred glorious fields have made the [name of "Ill]inoisan" a terror to the foe and the watch[word of vi]ctory. She greets you with a liberality worthy [of her] gratitude for your past achievements, [and] in your ability to win yet more enduring [renown]. Illinoisans! to the field again! by hundreds [of thousand]s and assist in the final effort that shall [hurl the inf]ernal Dragon of Secession to the dust forever [dying] or dying, shall this Commonwealth and [Nation] bless you, and your names and your posterity.
JAMES OAKES,
Lieut. Col. 4th U. S. Cavalry,
A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen. Ill.

[G]AS CONSUMERS.—I would [call] the attention of the public to my new and [large as]sortment of

GAS FIXTURES,

[Rece]iving from the most celebrated manufacturers [of t]he East which I am now offering at such [prices as] will defy the competition of any other house [in the West]. Read my list of prices. Call and judge [for yoursel]ves before purchasing elsewhere.

[Singl]e Joint Brackets from	$1.00 to $1.75
[Doub]le Joint Brackets from	1.25 to 1.75
[Pend]ants from	1.50 to 10.00
[2 light] Chandeliers from	3.50 to 15.00
[3 light] Chandeliers from	5.00 to 20.00
[4 light] Chandeliers from	8.00 to 30.00
[6 light] Chandeliers from	12.00 to 50.00

R. D. McFARLANE,
54 Lasalle street.

[T]HE LADIES OF CHICAGO,

[Mrs.] M. M. Gross, M. D.,

[Late of th]e Female Department of the Green [Mo]unt Water Cure, Richmond, Ind., [would i]nform her friends and the public that she [has, i]n [reply] to many solicitations, and has decided to [locate] in Chicago for the winter, while the [Cure] is undergoing repairs and improvements [for the] next three months from January 1st, and [will give] special attention to diseases of women. [Having be]en engaged in an extensive practice for the [last five ye]ars. The remarkable success which has [attended he]r mode of treatment is well known [in this part of] the West. Mrs. Gross is untrammeled by [the dogmas] of schools of medicine, and makes use of [such remed]ies which a long and successful practice [has proved] to be most beneficial. Mrs. Gross may be [found at] Harrison street, two doors west of Wabash [Avenue]. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

[illegible] M. WILLIAMS,

[WH]OLESALE GROCER,

[illegible] South Water Street.

[Having p]urchased before the recent advance a large [and] new stock of goods, offers the same to the [trade on as] favorable terms as any house in the North[west].
de16-4291-lm

[ADD]ISON FARMERS' MUTUAL [INSU]RANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby [given that] the Annual Election of the Officers of the [Addison] Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company will [be held at] the office of the said Company, in Addison, [on] Saturday of January, A. D. 1864, at [illegible] thereof. By order of Directors.
HENRY D. FISCHER, Sec'y.

[ASTO]NISHING TO ALL.—Prof [illegible], the celebrated Astrologer and Clairvoyant, [is n]ow in Chicago, and can be consulted by [all] on business affairs. The past, present and [future] [illegible] If the person is not bold [enough to come,] Address, with $1, Prof. RALPH [illegible], care P. O. Drawer 6058, Chicago.

[SUPR]EME COURT OF ILLINOIS.
[illegible] UNITED STATES CIRCUIT [COURT] [illegible]
E. W. WELD, Attorney at Law, Peoria, Illinois.

Miscellaneous.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

VEGETABLE EXTRACT

A PURE TONIC.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT,

DYSPEPSIA,

JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c. They contain

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD BRANDY.

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Do you want something to Strengthen You?

Do you want a Good Appetite?

Do you want to Build up your Constitution?

Do you want to Feel Well?

Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?

Do you want Energy?

Do you want to Sleep Well?

Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death. Beware of them.

Attention, Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are sufferers from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

We call attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862.

Messrs. JONES & EVANS: Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Capt. R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy-two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsel down it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and accordingly the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of Sixth below Arch street, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them, the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to join my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months—for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE.

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade Mr. Malone restored to health.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery.
GEO. A. ACKLEY, Co. C, 11th Maine.
LEWIS CHEVALIER, 92d New York.
I. E. SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J. B. FASEWELL, Co. B, 3d Vermont.
HENRY B. JEROME, Co. B, [illegible]
HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co. C, 6th Maine.
JOHN F. WARD, Co. E, 5th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH, Co. H, 72d New York.
NATHANIEL B. THOMAS, Co. F, 95th Penna.
ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co. A, 3d Vermont.
JOHN JENKINS, Co. B, 106th Penna.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Price Per Bottle, 75 Cents, Or Half Doz. for $4.00.

Should the nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory
No. 631 ARCH STREET,

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,) Proprietors.
LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents,
23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. au20-[illegible]

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment.

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT,
The great natural Bone Setter.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET OF CONNECTICUT,
Is known all over the United States.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere. mi3-[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1863. To the Growers and Manufacturers of Flax and Hemp: The Commissioners appointed by this Department, consisting of Hon. J. K. Morehead, of Pennsylvania, William F. Bailey, of Rhode Island, and John A. Warder, of Ohio, to consider the following appropriation made by the last Congress, viz: "For investigations to test the practicability of cultivating and preparing flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton, twenty thousand dollars." Having met, and after several days' investigation, believing that a further and fuller notice of their investigations might produce valuable results, adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 24th day of February next, at 11 o'clock M. They request all interested in the distribution of this appropriation, or anxious to develop the [illegible] for the public good, to send to this Department on or before that day, samples of the hemp and flax in the different stages of preparation; of the fibres and fabrics prepared by them, accompanied by statements of the various processes used, and the cost of production in each case; also, descriptions of the kinds and cost of machinery used, where made, &c., together with any and all information that may be useful to the Commission. This information is necessary before an intelligent distribution of the appropriation can be made.
ISAAC NEWTON,
Commissioner.

PLUMBING MATERIALS—Wholesale and Retail. I have now on hand, and am daily receiving, the best assortment of Plumbing materials, direct from the most celebrated importers and Manufacturers in the East, which I am offering to the public at reduced prices. Those parties having work done, will find it to their advantage to call and see my prices, and compare them with what others charge for the same class of goods.
R. D. McFARLANE,
54 Lasalle street.

ASTHMA CURED. Relief guaranteed in ten minutes, and a permanent cure effected by the use of "UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE." Cases of from ten to twenty years' standing yield at once to its influence. Price $1 [illegible] address, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. (In Drawing of Dec. 15th, 1863.) [illegible] being the five capital prizes. [illegible] Highest price paid for Doubloons, and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

IDLEWILD. MRS. N. P. WILLIS will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address MRS. N. P. WILLIS, Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

LOST HAIR RESTORED. DR. JOHN FINN, treats all cases of Baldness, Premature Grayness, Scurf, Dandruff, and Papulous Eruptions of the Face [illegible] Office, [illegible] Dearborn street, [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible]

SOLDIERS. [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]way's Pills and Ointment. [illegible] PROGRESS OF WORMS.—CANCER IN THE [illegible] is more prevalent than in this territory [illegible] or less understood than its [illegible] a few years back the [illegible] only remedy, but now few [illegible] operation, all [illegible] error [illegible] discovery of Holloway's [illegible] the world, the news on "the [illegible] and Holloway's establishment was [illegible] agonized martyrs to [illegible] successfully treated and returned [illegible] We now confidently assert, [illegible] origin has been, can be cured by a course of Holloway's [illegible] This is the actual testimony of thousands cured by them. de23-[illegible]

[illegible] Frailty, or Physiological Researches. [illegible] to be read by everybody. It treats on, and [illegible] the evil results arising from early abuse [illegible] may be subverted, with [illegible] of dispelling the misgivings many experience entering the marriage state. Sold by DR. [illegible]ROW, 191 Bleecker street, New York. [illegible] Mailed free everywhere, and also of H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street.

[illegible] of the So-called Hair Restorers. [illegible] of sulphur and sugar of lead. The first is [illegible] and offensive, and the other's rank [illegible] although harmless in their operation, [illegible] certain to produce all the evil effects of [illegible] Why use this villainous stuff, when an [illegible] perfectly clean and instantaneous in its effect [illegible] pronounced harmless by Dr. Chilton, is to be [illegible] Cristadoro's Hair Dye. When all other [illegible] have failed, this has always proved successful. [illegible] by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, [illegible] sold everywhere, and applied by all [illegible] $1, $1.50 and $3 per box, according to size.

Itch.

[illegible] LOTION, a sure cure for Itch, [illegible] &c. Having NO MERCURY in its [illegible] it can be used without any danger, [illegible] no pay. Manufactured by E. T. & W. [illegible]LAND, Lafayette, Ind. For sale by LORD [illegible] Agents, Chicago, Ill. de[illegible]

Bull's Cedron Bitters.

[illegible] who have doubted the virtues of BULL'S [illegible] BITTERS, if any such there be, read the [illegible] certificate from gentlemen well known in [illegible] city, and doubt no more. [illegible] introduction into the army will save the [illegible] thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 3d, 1863.

[illegible] undersigned, have seen the good effects [illegible] the use of Dr. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON [illegible] in cases of general debility and prostration [illegible] system, and believe its general use would [illegible] and relieve much suffering. Among [illegible] particularly would this be the case, [illegible] those who are exposed to miasmatic influences [illegible] the Southern climate.

[illegible]LIP SPEED, Collector Int. Rev., 3d District Kentucky.
[illegible]TTON, Collector of the Port of Louisville.
[illegible]NT, Provost Marshal General of Kentucky.
[illegible] HENDERSON, Cor. Secretary of Sanitary [illegible]
[illegible] HUGHES & CO., Publishers Democrat.
[illegible]OERS, Proprietor Louisville Anzeiger.
[illegible] & PARKHILL, Wholesale Dry Goods [illegible] Main street, Louisville, Ky.
[illegible]REN & CO., Wholesale Shoe Dealers, [illegible] street, Louisville.
[illegible]APOTHER, Lithographers, cor. Market [illegible] Third street, Louisville, Ky.
[illegible]WINTER, Clothing Merchant, cor. Third [illegible] Market sts., Louisville, Ky.
[illegible] HILDRETH, of Steamer Maj. Anderson.
[illegible] THURSTON, Paymaster U. S. Army.
[illegible]CALF, National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
[illegible] BAYLES, 4th Kentucky Cavalry.
[illegible]D. PRENTICE, Louisville Journal.
[illegible] Chicago at wholesale and retail by H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street.

[illegible]air Dye! Hair Dye!! [illegible]LOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is THE BEST [illegible] The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE [illegible] known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect [illegible] Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly, to a [illegible] BLACK or NATURAL BROWN, without injuring [illegible] staining the skin, leaving the Hair Soft [illegible] imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring [illegible] color, and rectifies the ill effects of [illegible] The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, [illegible] are mere imitations, and should be [illegible] Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 Barclay [illegible] New York. jy5-[illegible]-ly.

[illegible]ysiological view of Marriage.] [illegible] nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and [illegible] of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a [illegible] Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-[illegible] deplorable consequences upon the Mind [illegible] the Author's Plan of Treatment—the [illegible] and successful mode of cure, as shown [illegible] of the cases treated. A truthful adviser [illegible] married, and those contemplating marriage [illegible] doubts of their physical condition. [illegible] postage to any address, on receipt of 25 [illegible] of postal currency, by addressing Dr. [illegible] No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

[illegible]ite Smith, Von-Baden & Baker, [illegible] Chronic Diseases, such as Colds, Coughs, [illegible] Asthma, the Lungs, Heart, Stomach, [illegible] and the Bowels, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, [illegible] Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hip Disease, [illegible] and all complaints of women and [illegible] Eyes and Ears, Catarrh, Discharges, [illegible] Buzzing Sounds. Also OLD SORES OR ULCERS, TUMORS, [illegible]ENS, PILES AND FISTULES. [illegible] with the knife. All letters must contain [illegible] for a speedy answer. Drs. TELTO [illegible]BADEN & BAKER, Box 6278. Hour [illegible] M. to 5 P. M. Office 91 Randolph street, [illegible] Dearborn, Chicago Illinois. fe22-[illegible]-ly.

Piles! Piles!!

[illegible] Witfield's Vegetable Pills [illegible] a certain cure for FISTULA, BLIND [illegible] BLEEDING PILES. [illegible] caution all who are victims to this distressing [illegible] complaint to avoid the use of external applications [illegible] they result only in aggravating the disease. [illegible] FIELD'S remedy removes the cause of the [illegible] effects a permanent cure. [illegible] Pills IS NO QUACK MEDICINE. [illegible] have been tried for the last seven years, [illegible] instance have they failed to cure. [illegible] per box. Sent by mail to any address. J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietor, 461 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible] by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago. oc9-[illegible]

For the Army.

[illegible]CE TO ENROLLED MEN. [illegible] who have been enrolled for the coming [illegible] received into the United States Navy [illegible] 1864, [illegible] Serve for One Year, [illegible] Gunboats of the Mississippi River Squadron [illegible] no marching in this service, but good [illegible] board ship, meals at regular hours, and [illegible] to serve. Apply at U. S. Naval Rendezvous [illegible] Republic's Block, corner North Clark and [illegible] (up stairs). JOHN D. HARTY, Master U. S. N., Com. Nav. Rendezvous.

[illegible]UITS FOR [illegible]OLD REGIMENTS.

[illegible] Volunteers, $402 Bounty and Premium.

[illegible]er Recruits, $302 Bounty and Premium.

[illegible] able-bodied men between the ages of Eighteen [illegible] Five Years, who have heretofore been enlisted [illegible] served for not less than nine months [illegible] for Regiments in the field, will be [illegible] VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, and as such will [illegible] receive one month's pay in advance and [illegible] premium of $402. [illegible] Recruits for Old Regiments, not Veterans, [illegible] pay in advance and a bounty and [illegible] $302 will be paid. [illegible] will be allowed to SELECT THE REGIMENT [illegible] he prefers to join, and will be mustered [illegible] regiment of his choice. [illegible] to join any of the gallant Regiments [illegible] field, and to receive the munificent bounty [illegible] by the Government, can have the privilege [illegible] at the Headquarters of

[illegible] JAMES, Provost Marshal of the 1st District.
[illegible]OS S. COON, Provost Marshal of the 2d [illegible]
[illegible]N V. EUSTACE, Provost Marshal of the [illegible] at Dixon.
[illegible]ES WOODRUFF, Provost Marshal of the [illegible] at Quincy.
[illegible]MES M. ALLAN, Provost Marshal of the [illegible] at Peoria.
[illegible]EL LONGWORTH, Provost Marshal of the [illegible] at Joliet.
[illegible]STBIAN, Provost Marshal of the 7th District [illegible]ville.
[illegible] WESTLAKE, Provost Marshal of the 9th [illegible] Mt. Sterling.
[illegible]LLIAM M. FRY, Provost Marshal of the [illegible] at Jacksonville.
[illegible]RTIMER O. KEAN, Provost Marshal of [illegible] District, at Olney.
[illegible]ORGE ABBOTT, Provost Marshal of the [illegible] at Alton.
[illegible]AC N. PHILLIPS, Provost Marshal of the [illegible] at Cairo.

[illegible]MEN OF ILLINOIS,

[illegible] summoned to rally around the dear old [illegible] spontaneous and glorious patriotism has [illegible] than equalled every call of your country [illegible] lustre has crowned the arms of the [illegible] legions, of your brethren already in the [illegible] other State has so proud a record. The reeling [illegible] and staggering beneath the tremendous [illegible] of the brave and stalwart sons of the Home [illegible] blows more and Treason dies. The [illegible] our country again calls. She asks you to [illegible] thinned ranks of the battle-scarred heroes [illegible] a hundred glorious fields have made the [illegible] Union's a terror to the foe and the watchword [illegible] She greets you with a liberality worthy [illegible] of gratitude for your past achievements, [illegible] in your ability to win yet more enduring [illegible] honors! to the field again! by hundreds [illegible] and assist in the final effort that shall [illegible] eternal Dragon of Secession to the dust forever [illegible] or dying, shall this Commonwealth and [illegible] bless you, and your names and memory [illegible]

JAMES OAKES,
Lieut. Col. 4th U. S. Cavalry,
A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen. Ill.

[illegible]GAS CONSUMERS.—I would [illegible] the attention of the public to my new and [illegible] assortment of

[illegible]GAS FIXTURES,

[illegible] from the most celebrated manufacturers [illegible] East which I am now offering at such [illegible] will defy the competition of any other house [illegible] Read my list of prices. Call and judge [illegible] before purchasing elsewhere.

[illegible] Joint Brackets from	$1.00 to $1.25
[illegible] Joint Brackets from	1.25 to 1.75
[illegible] from	1.25 to 10.00
[illegible] Chandeliers from	3.50 to 12.00
[illegible] Chandeliers from	7.50 to 15.00
[illegible] Chandeliers from	9.00 to 20.00
[illegible] Chandeliers from	20.00 to 50.00

R. D. McFARLANE,
54 Lasalle street.

[illegible]THE LADIES OF CHICAGO,

[illegible]. M. M. Gross, M. D.,

[illegible] to the Female Department of the Green [illegible] Mount Water Cure, Richmond, Ind., [illegible] inform her friends and the public that she [illegible] to many solicitations, and has decided to [illegible] in Chicago for the winter, while the [illegible] is undergoing repairs and improvements, [illegible] remain three months from January 1st, and [illegible] special attention to diseases of women. [illegible] has made this class of diseases a specialty, [illegible] been engaged in an extensive practice for the [illegible] The remarkable success which her [illegible] mode of treatment is well known [illegible] the West. Mrs. Gross is untrammeled by [illegible] schools of medicine, and makes use of [illegible] which a long and successful practice [illegible] to be most beneficial. Mrs. Gross may be [illegible] Harrison street, two doors west of Wabash [illegible] office hours from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

[illegible] M. WILLIAMS,

[illegible]OLESALE GROCER,

[illegible] South Water Street.

[illegible] purchased before the recent advance a large [illegible] new stock of goods, offers the same to the [illegible] favorable terms as any house in the North-[illegible] no16-[illegible]

[illegible]SON FARMERS' MUTUAL [illegible]RANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby [illegible] the Annual Election of the Officers of the [illegible] Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company will [illegible] the office of the said Company, in Addison, [illegible] Saturday of January, A. D. 1864, being [illegible] thereof. By order of Directors, HENRY D. FISCHER, Sec'y.

[illegible]NISHING TO ALL.—Prof [illegible] the celebrated Astrologer and Clairvoyant [illegible] in Chicago, and can be consulted by [illegible] upon business affairs. The past, present and [illegible] writing. If plain truth is not told [illegible] Address, with $1, Prof. RALPH [illegible] O. Drawer [illegible], Chicago.

[illegible]EME COURT OF ILL [illegible] OTTAWA.—UNITED STATES CIRCUIT [illegible] undersigned will attend [illegible] business entrusted to [illegible] H. M. WEED, Attorney at Law, Peoria, Illinois.

Commission Merchants.

JOHN S. ROBERTS & SON,
(J. S. R., late of Churchman & Roberts,)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
40 Water street, New York.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. Jones & Culbertson, Chicago; Thos. H. Brown, Chicago. de23-[illegible]

DAVID STUART & CO.,
AMERICAN
Produce Commission Merchants,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
Advances made on consignments to our address, by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., 182 South Water-st., Chicago.
REFERENCES:
J. & J. Stuart & Co., Bankers, New York.
Stuart & Brother, Philadelphia, Pa. de1-[illegible]

GRIFFIN BROS.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 8 Pomeroy Building
EDGAR F. GRIFFIN. AUGUSTUS GRIFFIN.
oc15-[illegible]-ly

STEARINE CANDLES.—We are daily receiving a supply of the above from the manufactory of Hampton Leedom, Milwaukee, to which we respectfully invite the attention of wholesale and retail purchasers.
T. WILSON BLAYNEY & CO.,
Commission Merchants, 56 Dearborn street, Chicago.
ja1-[illegible]

BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER! Families and the trade will find a constant supply from the best dairies, at
T. WILSON BLAYNEY & CO'S,
Produce Commission Merchants, 56 Dearborn street.
ja1-[illegible]

Sewing Machines.

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE,

The only Machine making more than one kind of Stitch.

IT MAKES THE
LOCK OR SHUTTLE STITCH.
IT MAKES THE
DOUBLE LOCK STITCH.
IT MAKES THE
KNOT STITCH.
IT MAKES THE
DOUBLE KNOT STITCH.

Every machine has the celebrated REVERSIBLE FEED, which enables the operator to fasten Ends of Seams, or to sew from Left to Right, or Right to Left. All the above superior points of excellence are attained without complication of machinery.

EASILY MANAGED.
RUNS QUIET.
PRACTICAL HEMMER.
HANDSOME TABLE.
FOUR STITCHES.

Each machine is furnished with one of

Barnum's Celebrated Self-Sewers.

Every Machine Fully Warranted.

Call and examine this triumph of

Sewing Mechanism.

WM. H. SHARP & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
124 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.
de22-[illegible]

MERRY CHRISTMAS

Happy New Year.

Who would not prefer, in selecting Holiday Gifts, to combine with beauty and elegance, the USEFUL, DURABLE and REMUNERATIVE in the highest possible degree? Who would not prefer to receive such? As a present to any LADY OR FAMILY, nothing could be more acceptable than that quiet, rapid and charming WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, which is so eminently serviceable and practical in the hands of any one, however unskilled and inexperienced. With the continued progress of the last year, it will very soon be comparatively the only Machine bought for family use. Shall we send you a Holiday Present for your friend.

New York prices—No charge for Freight.
L. CORNELL & CO.,
de3-[illegible]-1m General Agents, 132 Lake street.

MERCHANT TAILORS—Have you seen the

No. 3 Empire Sewing Machine?

THE NEW PATENT SHUTTLE?

If it will not do better work, it will certainly do more, drop fewer stitches, make less than one-tenth of the noise, run very much easier, and do every kind of work as well as any machine in the world. Look out for the most serviceable and most durable Manufacturing Sewing Machine for a HOLIDAY PRESENT. New York prices. No charge for freight. L. CORNELL & CO. General Agents, 132 Lake street. de3-[illegible]-1m

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
22 LASALLE STREET.
CAPITAL PAID IN, - - $250,000.
E. B. BRAISTED, Cashier.
E. AIKEN, President. no5-[illegible]-ly-is

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier. [illegible]

Express Lines.

NEW FREIGHT EXPRESS LINE.

PLATTSMOUTH, GLENWOOD,

COUNCIL BLUFFS & EDDYVILLE.

The undersigned have established a Team Line from and to the above points, and will carry freight via

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER,

AND

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads,

At the below given rates per 100 pounds, until Nov. 1st, 1863:

	1st class.	2d do.	3d do.	4th do.
Chicago to Council Bluffs and Omaha...	$2.80	$2.70	$2.60	$2.50
After Nov. 1st, and until further notice—Chicago to Council Bluffs and Omaha...	$3.05	$2.95	$2.85	$2.75

Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to the undersigned, can rely upon its speedy transportation.

Goods will be classified according to Eastern classification.

Be particular and mark packages via "BURLINGTON AND EDDYVILLE."

For further information apply to G. F. HENDRIE & CO., Council Bluffs; TOOTLE & HANNA, Plattsmouth; E. S. BOSBYSHELL, Glenwood; FISH & WIGHTMAN, Eddyville.

C. F. HENDRIE & CO.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Oct. 9, 1863.

For further information apply to the General Freight Office, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co., Chicago. oc26-[illegible]

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, PROPRIETOR,

Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts.,

MANUFACTURE

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead,

LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE.

Chicago Agency for { Collier White Lead and Oil Co. St. Louis Shot Tower Co. W. & D. Douglas' Manufact'g Co.

Particular attention is invited to my

BOILED LINSEED OIL,

Of which a stock is kept constantly on hand. Oil CAKE, ground and unground, packed in barrels for shipment, and sold in quantities to suit.

TERMS CASH.

For prices address E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.
no12-[illegible]

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of PETTITT & SMITH, for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission business.
ROBT. W. PETTITT,
Chicago, Dec. 15, 1863. G. L. SMITH.

PETTITT & SMITH,
(Successors to T. M. Turley & Co.,)
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
61 South Water street, corner of State, Chicago.
R. W. PETTITT. [de20-[illegible]] G. L. SMITH.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Adolphus Jaeger, Ferdinand Jaeger and Emil Jaeger, under the firm name and style of A. JAEGER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. Adolphus Jaeger having withdrawn. Ferdinand and Emil Jaeger only are authorized to collect accounts due the old firm.
ADOLPHUS JAEGER,
FERDINAND JAEGER,
EMIL JAEGER.

F. & E. JAEGER,

Successors to A. Jaeger & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Crockery, China and Glassware,

103 Lake-St., Chicago, Ill.

ja1-[illegible]-1m

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between James J. Walworth and William C. Hubbard, under the firm name of WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Said James J. Walworth will pay all debts owing by said firm, and will collect and receive all monies due or owing to said firm.
[Signed.] JAMES J. WALWORTH,
WILLIAM C. HUBBARD.
Chicago, January 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—James J. Walworth having purchased the interest of William C. Hubbard in the business and property of the late firm of Walworth, Hubbard & Co., will continue the business of the late firm at the old stand, 22 Lake street, under the firm name and style of WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.
Chicago, January 1, 1864. ja1-[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAM H. LOVEJOY & CO., of Chicago, for the transaction of the Wholesale Clothing Business, and have taken Chambers Nos. 20 and 21, Lake street.
WILLIAM H. LOVEJOY & CO., Boston.
SAML. A. LOVEJOY, [illegible]
CHARLES A. MOR[illegible], Chicago.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1864. ja1-[illegible]-1m

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS. M. J. METCALF [illegible] SALEM STREET, [illegible], MASS. The only manufacturer in the United States of Brass Alphabets and Figures, to any great extent or in any quantity. [illegible] Also, the BEST OF [illegible] [illegible] promptly attended to. oc7-[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adami Maria mrs
Adams Elizabeth mrs
Agness J mrs 3
Akerly R mrs
Akerly T M mrs
Allison Annil mrs
Alcock Jennie miss
Allen E C mrs
Alexander Eveline M mrs
Allison Jane miss
Allen Jennie miss
Anderson John mrs
Andrews E H mrs
Armstrong T mrs
Arnold Nancy mrs
Arthur Mary miss
Arnott mrs
Ashby Almira M miss
Ashton Maggie miss
Ayer P B mrs
Atzie Louisa mrs
Ayers Laura D mrs

B

Baker Catherine mrs
Backus Mary
Baker Maria mrs
Bancroft Jacob mrs
Bancroft Eliza mrs
Barlow Julia A mrs
Barnum madame
Barnes Harlow mrs
Barne Lydia mrs
Barrett Mary mrs
Bassett H N mrs
Bates Sophia miss
Beal Emily mrs
Belden Mary L mrs
Belden Edwin F mrs
Beldam Anna mrs
Bennett Julia E miss 2
Bently Anna mrs
Bennett Maria E miss
Berry Tirza E N mrs
Benson Cornelius mrs
Benedict Fannie miss 2
Bigelow Elisha A mrs
Benson Mary
Bisbolder Mary mrs 2
Blackwitte Mary J miss
Bliss Sidney mrs
Bodman A H mrs
Boland Johannah miss
Borley Maria F
Boyle William C mrs
Boman Clara mrs
Bowman Harriet mrs
Boynton W mrs
Boyce Nancy mrs
Bowen Cornelia mrs
Byington Julia mrs
Brandt Anna mrs
Bradshaw Bridget miss
Brandenburg Amanda mrs
Brammell Mary mrs
Brant Eliza mrs
Brainard Ellen mrs
Brentnall Elizabeth mrs
Bristol H L mrs
Bryant Jesse mrs
Brote Hattie A miss
Brookins Sarah F mrs
Bryant Jane M mrs
Bryant Charlotte mrs
Brown James mrs
Brown Ella miss
Buckingham E H miss
Bulman Mary miss
Burke Mary miss
Burton Amanda mrs
Burke Mary mrs
Buel Jessie M miss
Burton Clara mrs
Burger Maria mrs
Burch Marion mrs
Bush Mary mrs
Butcher Louisa mrs
Butler Sarah miss
Butler Julia miss
Butler Margaret

C

Canty Margaret miss
Callahan M J miss
Call Charles mrs
Calhoun Ellen mrs
Canfield Mary miss
Carpenter Charlotte miss
Cary Barbara mrs
Carpenter Maggie mrs
Carmichael Margaret miss
Casy Maggie miss
Cosy Lambert mrs
Carrigan Mary miss
Carter Letittia mrs
Carby Mary E mrs
Cesser Mary A miss
Ceperly Mary A miss
Chamberlain Eliza miss
Chilkin Kate miss
Churchell Susie miss
Chase Charlotte mrs
Chevalier J C madam
Christopher Mary Ann mrs
Charlton Hannah mrs
Clay Catherine
Clay Annette
Clear Ellen miss
Clare Kate N mrs
Clark Eliza miss
Clark Lottie M miss
Clark Isabelle mrs
Clark E S mrs
Clark Kate M mrs
Clark Mary E mrs
Colwell Jane mrs
Colby Acca L miss
Coeler C mrs
Cole Sarah J miss
Collier Lorette mrs
Conroy Mary miss
Conway Deborah miss
Conahan Mary mrs
Conahan Kate miss
Comery William mrs
Converse L B mrs
Conley Ellen mrs
Condlin Catherine mrs
Conroy Bridget
Cooney Mary mrs
Cosens Sarah mrs
Cornell Olivia W miss
Concoran Eliza mrs
Canady Catharine
Corbett Margaret
Cord Samuel mrs
Cox mrs
Cridge Annie Denton mrs 2
Creed John mrs
Crilley Daniel F mrs
Critmire Mary miss
Cramer Anna L mrs
Crofoot Sarah mrs
Crawford Sarah miss
Cropsey Chas mrs
Crowley Ellen
Crone Nancy mrs
Cronin Bridget miss
Crow Mary Ann miss
Culver Mary J miss 2
Cutler Ellen B mrs
Currie Maggie mrs
Currier Delina F miss
Cushing Charles mrs
Conoly Jane mrs
Cummings Mary E mrs
Connolly Catherine mrs
Cutler mrs

D

Dale Kate miss
Dabb Richard mrs
Dann M mrs
Davis Julia A mrs
Davis Joanna mrs
Davis Louisa G mrs
Davis Christiana mrs
Davis Sophia miss
Davis Arieline M miss
Dawson Julia Ann mrs
Dean Mary Ann mrs
Decker Zena miss
Dean Clara mrs
Dean R P mrs
Dempsey Mary mrs
Devine Charlotte A mrs
Detterer Mary E miss
Delana Mary A mrs
Demont Isabella miss
Dimmock Rhoda miss
Dingman Angie mrs
Dietrich Sarah miss
Dodge Lizzie A mrs
Dodge Eliza mrs
Dodge Mattie miss
Dodge Timothy mrs
Donnovan Catherine
Donegan Bridget miss
Doring Kitty mrs
Doud Ellen
Doyle Mary miss
Doyle Kate miss
Diamond Amanda mrs
Downs Ellen V mrs
Dunham C M mrs
Dullin mrs
Dumain Eliza mrs
Duffy Mary mrs
Dunnigan Julia miss
Dunn J O mrs
Dwyer Catherine
Depew Carrie mrs
Dusenbury Procillamiss 2
Dyer Eith mrs

E

Edwards Libbie mrs
Ely Mary miss
Elliker miss
Ellenwood A J miss
Emmons Fannie M miss
Eden Lizzie W miss
Elliott James T mrs
Eyles Ann mrs
Estee May miss
Everts Matilda mrs
Enright Margaret

F

Farnsworth E Jennie mrs
Farrar F George mrs
Fay M William mrs
Ferguson G O mrs
Fargus Margaret miss
Fenner Marilla miss
Ferrell Ida mrs
Fenton Mary mrs
Ferguson A Naomi mrs
Field Laura mrs
Fitzgerald M J mrs
Fitzgerald M capt mrs
Fish J Mary miss
Fitzgeal mrs
Flood Marie miss
Flanagan Maria miss
Floyd Jane miss
Flamming Anna miss
Flanagan F Margaret
Flint Helen miss
Fleming Naomi mrs
Forrest Martha mrs
Ford Jennie miss
Ford Ann Mary miss
Forester J mrs
Forrest Martha mrs
Forrest H L mrs
Foester E Sophie miss
Fosdick Chloe miss
Foore Medora miss
Fox Laura mrs
Frankling Mildred mrs
Frazzer Mary
French Hattie miss
Frary Ruth miss
Frazier William mrs
Frazie E Lucy miss
Fullen Teresta Sarah miss
Furlon Ann mrs

G

Gamble Richard mrs
Gaylord mrs
Gaiber Mary mrs
Gayloor A Charles mrs
Gardner James mrs
Gavin E Thomas mrs
Gorland Mary miss
Ghildon H D mrs
George E Mary miss
Gibbons Mary miss
Gibson Maria mrs
Gifford Ella miss
Giles Jennie miss
Gilbert M G mrs
Grotiat Mary miss
Gillis D E mrs
Ginnes Martha mrs
Gilligan Mary miss
Gilmore col E mrs
Gbonen D miss
Glynn Catharine miss
Golden Ann miss
Goode Mary F
Gorden Ann Mary mrs
Gore R J mrs
Gorman Kate miss
Gray Peter mrs
Gray Sarah miss 2
Grey S W mrs
Grey M miss
Grady Hannah miss
Gray E Mary miss
Gregory J mrs
Green Henrietta miss
Green Lucinda miss
Grover Francis mrs
Gurley Frank miss
Graves M R mrs
Gunn Jane Nancy mrs
Granwell B C mrs
Guinn J B mrs
Gunn C Ruth miss
Groesbeck Fannie miss
Gross Leah mrs

H

Hand Theresa Kate miss
Hallett Bridget mrs
Haines Sarah mrs
Haight Eliza mrs
Hacket J Sarah mrs
Haley A Maria miss
Hall V Annie miss
Hamilton Louisa mrs
Hamblin John mrs
Handy L Jennie miss
Heney Freelove mrs
Harroun F A mrs
Hawey C Bridget mrs
Haning Helen miss
Haring Hellen miss
Harlan Kate mrs
Hovan Annie Mary miss
Haben E Mary miss
Hatch W S mrs
Hayes A J mrs
Hellan Mary miss
Hemstreet B C miss
Heller A M mrs
Henery J mrs
Heritage Mary mrs
Herdman Maggie miss
Higgins Mary mrs
Higgins Mary miss
Higgins Margaret miss
Hitchcock Louisa mrs
Hill Sarah miss
Hilton Nellie miss
Holland Maggie miss
Hollister S D miss
Holiston miss
Holland mrs
Horner Harriet mrs
Houghton Ellen mrs
Hoster Honnoria miss
Hove D Flanreate miss
Howser Alice miss
Home L James mrs
Huss A Jenny mrs
Hubbard M Laura miss
Hungerford Geo mrs
Hulse Emily miss
Hunt P Ellen mrs
Hunt P E miss 2
Huber Ellen miss

I

Ingersoll Elsie mrs
Ingersoll Helen miss

J

Jacobs Oliver mrs
Jackson Anna mrs
Jenckes Livingston mrs
Joise And mrs
Jemison Mary mrs
Jorden Bridget mrs
Jewett Nellie mrs
Jones Kate miss
Jones H Rosina mrs
Johnson J Emily miss 3
Johnston Clara miss
Johnston D mrs
Johnson J Bateman
Johnson Ann Mary miss
Johnson Helen miss

K

Karp Susanna miss
Keogh Laura mrs
Keith Nellie miss 4
Keefe Catharine
Kearney Mary miss
Kellogg Julia miss
Kellogg A Laura miss
Kelly James mrs
Kellogg Eliza mrs
Kelley Ann Mary mrs
Kelly Andrew mrs
Kelley Catharine mrs
Kelly Catharine miss
Kenny Ellen miss
Knatt M M mrs
Kenney Ester miss
Kenney Kate miss
Kennedy Mary mrs
Kennedy Honora miss
Kimball Angeline miss
Kepp M E mrs
Kensla Catharine mrs
Kline M M miss
Knifin Emma miss

L

LeFevre Emma miss
Lakey Elizabeth mrs
Lamb Bridget miss
Lane Margaret mrs
Lawton Julia miss 2
Latham Julia miss
Lawson Anna Lena miss
Lawler Mary A mrs
Lawther Martha mrs
Lawler Mary A mrs 2
Leighton Minnie miss
Lee Emma mrs
Lee mrs
Lewis Almira mrs
Leonard Esther mrs
Lean Louisa miss
Lewis S B mrs
Lewis Emma mrs
Lincoln Lilly A mrs
Little Sarah B mrs
Locke Wm B mrs
Lorison Stena M mrs
Laughlin Mary
Lyman Sarah E mrs
Luce S E mrs 2
Lyman Ellen miss
Lynch Maria
Lyons Ellen

Mc

McArthur Carrie miss
McAboy Catharine mrs
McBean John mrs
McCarthy Margaret
McCarty Eliza miss
McCabe Emily mrs
McCann Mary Ann mrs
McCandles Sarah miss
McCory Nellie miss, 2
McCormick H M mrs
McCormick Mary A do
McCurdy S S mrs
McCloy Bridget miss
McClure C C mrs
McCierey Anna miss
McCue mrs
McCready Margaret miss
McDevitte Jane mrs
McDougal Wm mrs
McFadden Mary miss
McGregor Maggie miss
McDonald Flora miss
McDonald Kitty miss
McDonald Kate miss 2
McGrane Nettie L 2
McGraw Mary Ann miss
McGill Sarah L miss
McGinnis miss
McGrath Margaret miss
McGarlock Mary
McGregor Jane miss
McHall Catharine
McKnote Catharine miss
McIntosh Kate S miss
McKinzie Ellen miss
McMahan Ellen mrs
McMullen James mrs
McManamon Rosey
McMahan Mary
McMillen Mary N mrs
McPherson Mary mrs

M

Madan Sophia
Macumber Lydia mrs
Magner Bridget
Mahoney Cathrine miss
Malone Mary mrs
Mahoney Florence mrs
Mangan Mary miss
Manning Ellen miss
Mandal Mary J mrs
Manion Della miss
Manning Harriet E miss
Marcellus Hattie miss
Marshall Mary J
Marsh W W mrs
Martin Isabella mrs
Martin Emma miss
Martin Hannah J mrs
Martin Mary miss
Mattison Isabella mrs
Meaker Mary A miss
Murrill E J mrs, 2
Metz Sarah mrs
Mind Annie mrs
Meeley G P mrs
Mathers Laura E
Mills John mrs
Miller Leah mrs
Miller Dorotha mrs
Mills Harriet N mrs
Miller Hattie mrs
Millard Priscilla miss
Mills Alanson mrs
Mills Aggie miss
Mitchel Nancy mrs
Mitchel A M Col mrs
Mooney Mary P miss
Monaghan Minervy
Munroe Mary Ann mrs
Montclan Frances miss
Monza Clodilde D miss
Moakley Anna miss
Morgan A C mrs
Moriaty E A mrs
Morris Matilda A miss
Morris mrs
Merrell Joel E mrs
Morton Sue miss
Moroe D mrs
Morrison Libbie miss
Mosby Rebecca mrs
Monroy John H mrs
Moore Eliza V mrs
Millaix Henrietta miss
Munn Harriet mrs
Murgovan Margaret
Muir W mrs
Mullins Sophia miss
Mullaberry Anna miss
Murray Maggie miss
Murray Bridget
Murphy Kate miss
Muller Louise miss

N

Naughton Julia miss
Naron A Mary mrs
Newcomb Lydia miss
Nicholson Isabell mrs
Nicholson Elizabeth miss
Nugent Isabella mrs 3
Neville Ethel miss

O

Owen Lizzy miss
Owen Margaret miss
Oliver J Eliza mrs
Olmsted F col mrs
Oglesby Caroline mrs 2
Osborne Joanna mrs
Owen B John mrs
Owen Louisa
Owen M Ella miss
Ottman Eliza miss
OBrien Alice mrs
OConnor Kate miss
OConnor Margaret mrs
OConnor May Ann miss
ONeil mrs
ONeal Margaret miss
[illegible]
OReilly Mary mrs
[illegible]
OShay Margaret mrs

P

Paddleford H mrs 2
Palmer Margaret miss
Palmer Cornelia mrs
Petrie Ellen miss
[illegible]
Platte Hannah [illegible]
Parker Clara S mrs
Parmely Catherine mrs
Parrent Hellen mrs
Parsons A Frank miss
Parker E Mary mrs
Parker Lillie miss
Pauline Margaret miss
Payne Amelia mrs
Patchin Kate miss
Paysen C A miss
Pulsie C O mrs
Peake Ellen miss
Patchin S mrs
Perry M S mrs
Perry Frances W mrs
Petty Kelah mrs
Platt E Ellen miss
Plummer Sarah mrs
Peckerie mrs
Phillips Catherine miss
Picton Nellie miss
Platner Robert mrs
Phillips John mrs
Pierce E Sarah miss
Pierce Margaret
Popp Ann miss
Powers A Rosey mrs 3
Pugh M O mrs
Prinderville Theresa mrs
Price M Anna miss
Purden L F mrs
Prosser Mollie miss

Q

Quick Bridget mrs
Quigg B mrs
Quigley Lizzie mrs

R

Rankin V Jane miss
Rambo Lucy miss
Randall P G mrs
Rawson Rosalia mrs
Rathburn Caddie miss
Rawson R Lucinda miss
Reynolds Fanny mrs
Reordon Michael mrs
Redfernbender Mary miss
Rhodes C Frank miss
Reed Nellie miss
Reed Sarah mrs
Reed F Susan mrs
Reed Frances mrs
Rich Rhoda
Rice Henry mrs
Ridgrose Catharine miss
Richards M Harriet mrs
Rice M Susan miss
Richards J Mary mrs
Rice Lot miss
Ridgway B Charlie mrs
Regney A M mrs
Ritchie Margaret miss
Repon S mrs
Roberts E Mary mrs
Roberts L Maria mrs
Robe S Hattie
Rooney Henrietta mrs
Roberts J R mrs
Roger W George mrs
Rodgers A Maria mrs
Robison B Hattie
Rolf Winter mrs
Ronne M Martha miss
Roos M Anna mrs
Rowls Christina miss
Rourke Eliza mrs
Russell M mrs
Ruby J Jacob mrs
Rockford James mrs
Reed Rebekah miss

S

Sage R W mrs
Sambas Barbara mrs
Senechall Josephine miss
Scouton Amenia mrs
Scott Natty miss
Seeley Eunice mrs
Seevey Richard mrs
Sexton Mary mrs 2
Shaffer Ann miss
Shadders Rebecca mrs
Sharp Emma miss
Shaw Edith E mrs
Shaw Mary F mrs
Shiel Catherine miss
Shelby G mrs
Shipman Louisa N mrs
Shadler Tonia miss
Shook Nancy mrs 2
Shields James mrs
Sherman Marion miss
Shoudy Minerva J miss
Sims Catherine miss
Simors Anna mrs
Sinnott Catherine miss
Skelton Anna miss
Secter J Cook mrs
Smart Amelia miss
Stiter Molly miss
Snow Sarah A mrs
Smith Matilda mrs
Smith Tillie mrs
Smith Johanna mrs
Smith Ella miss
Smith Hannah B mrs
Smith Ann mrs
Smith Addie miss
Smith Hannah E mrs
Smith Elizabeth miss
Smith Caroline miss
Smith Julia A miss
Smith Jane miss
Sayer Agnes M mrs
Southworth Rebecca miss
Smith Catherine mrs
Smith Lida mrs
Spurr Mary mrs 3
Spicer Maggie miss 2
Spikens Sarah miss
Stafford Carrie miss
Stafford Nellie mis
Stanton Emily E mrs
Stark Barbara mrs
Stakley Mollie miss
Sterling M A mrs
Steele Emma J miss
Stephens Sarah miss
Stebens Margaret E mrs
Stillwell Mary
Stone Mary A mrs
Stoll Annie mrs
Sullivan James mrs
Sullivan Alice mrs
Sullivan Catherine miss
Sullivan Mary miss
Sullivan Catherine
Sullivan Catherine
Silverston Della mrs
Swift Susan A miss
Switzer Ann M mrs
Skeer Carrie miss
Squires Mary Ann

T

Taylor Mary A mrs 3
Taft Nancy miss
Taylor Ida miss
Taintor Anna T miss
Terullegar Matilda miss
Thorn John mrs
Thayer C E mrs
Tiffany M W mrs
Thompson Kate miss
Thompson Laura miss
Thompson Sarah miss
Thompson Harriet mrs
Thompson Maria A miss
Thomas Harriet A mrs
Thomas Matty miss
Tomlinson A A mrs
Tobin Jeannette mrs
Troxell B F mrs 3
Tracey Hannah mrs
Turner Jacob mrs
Turner Julia
Tucker Bosia miss
Tuttle Mary mrs
Tuttle Wallace M mrs
Taylor mrs
Taylor Annie miss

V

Van Doren Lucy M mrs
Vannatta Jennie miss
Voorhees Eliza mrs
VanPatten Gertrude miss

W

Wait Solomon mrs
Wales Mary mrs
Wallace Susan miss
Wallace Mary M miss
Wallace Nellie mrs
Warrener M F miss
Warren Mary miss 2
Ward Hanora
Ward Edwin B mrs
Warkhurst James mrs
Ward George mrs
Weaver Francis miss
Weaver Hannah miss
Weaver Susie mrs
Wells Susannah miss 2
Wells Kate E miss
Wells Kate
Wells F A mrs
Wentworth Jenny mrs
Wells P F mrs
Wellington Josephine mrs
West Emma mrs
Walsh mrs
Wheeler Carrie miss
Wheeler Mary A miss
Wiley Elizabeth F
Williams Sarah A miss
Willard Hattie P mrs
Willard E C mrs
Wells O H mrs
Weltse S mrs
Willett M J mrs
Wisnell E L mrs 2
Williams Cordelia mrs
Williams Caroline
Williamson A E mrs
Williams Matilda miss
Williams Edward mrs
Williams Mary mrs
Woodard D A mrs
Woodbury J P mrs
Woodbury Nellie A mrs
Whittlesey Sallie miss
Woods Elizabeth mrs
Wyman Christ miss

Y

Young Mary Ann mrs
Young Wm F mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Archamber A L
Andrews A
Alexander A S
Aiden Charles Fletcher
Arms A
Adams & co
Adams & Son
Ambrose & Jackson
Anthony Chas F
Allen F T
Amet Chas L
Allinson D C
Axman David
Alvereon D B
Adams E H
Allen S F
Avery Saml C
Alexander capt S
Arnold Danl A
Adix G H
Akerly F M
Ambrose Geo H
Armstrong G W
Andrews J W
Adams Vaden B
Allen Henry
Adams J C
Arnold Jos
Allen John
Arnet sergt W H H
Anderson John
Adams W H
Aldrich W
Austin Wm H 2
Allen W A
Allen Warren
Anderson W H
Alling W J
Avery Wm M
Asheltey Mat
Aiken mr
Adams L L
Austin James
Arnold J
Aurick Kerdel
Amet Chas L
Alt John

B

Barley, Brown & co
Babbage E F
Bascom A D
Ballen E B
Barnum O L
Barton N A
Barnes, Pettit & co 2
Bayly Archer
Bartlett P
Bartlett Phineas
Barlow Richd E
Bachelder Chas G 2
Barr S C 3
Bair Frederick
Parr Chas
Baldwin G H
Beper Philip
Bairnson T
Barnard G W
Baldwin Geo
Baldwin Grover
Bassett Geo
Barnes Henry P
Baker H H J
Barnes Henry L
Barlow H S
Batts James
Badger J P W
Baird P S
Bates J C
Bassett James
Baker Jacob
Barry John
Bahler John
Balfoler John
Barton John
Bowers Wm
Bryan W H
Brett W W
Bronson L
Brown H L capt
Boynton Moses
Booth Lathrop
Bowles Michael
Brady Michael
Fridges N B
Bradley Alexr
Beyer Alfred N
Bovington D D lieut
Botsford Nelson L
Browning O H
Brady O W
Brown & Hartwell
Bradburn William & co
Borland Chas rev
Boom G P
Bradshaw Chas A
Bonner Chas
Batthds John
Brett Wm P
Baker W H
Baker N
Barkley M
Bache mr
Barrow Robt P
Barttlet & co
Bass Chas A
Barry James L
Blakely Geo G
Bingham Stillman
Belcher Geo
Bielby Thos
Bell Geo W 2
Bligh Thos
Bell Henry
Beaty Hugh
Blanchard H M
Becket Jas C
Bennett Jas
Beals Irving
Benson J K
Blake J M
Bernard J B
Bishop Jerome J
Blake John
Bender John C
Bender John
Benane Joseph
Bell W A
Beckert L
Bly M V dr
Bessant F T
Beloit O V
Blazy Bernard
Bernchaw Alex
Bennett Orlando
Bourke Pat
Bosworth Chas
Brewster Chas F
Bowen C
Burch C E
Brush D H
Brown D W
Bonnard Dennis
Brook Manel
Brewer Russel
Bowen E S dr
Boswell R
Briggs R B mr & mrs
Bowen Elisha
Bouler Thos
Brooks G B
Borden T C
Brett W H
Bosich mr
Burton Allen
Burk Nathan
Butcher & Reynolds
Bagley Peter
Beekman B H
Beam A C
Bergh C S capt
Billings C S
Blodget C M
Beringer Peter
Blatchford C E
Bellerd Francis
Best C C rev
Blew Chas H
Bigelow Thos
Billings Chas
Blake Richd A
Benjamin Reuben
Blackman R
Blair F M
Belcher N
Brown B F
Beach C
Beaufort Frandis
Bowe Wm
Bonella The
Bradshaw Thos
Brown E D
Boddish Henry M 2
Brown H
Bowen John
Braggs H R
Brainard Henry S
Brodie Henry
Brown Horton L
Bostwick J W
Bond Isaac
Brown Jas 2
Bratson Jacob
Boman J L
Brown Jack
Buckminster Chas O
Burns Patt
Burns P capt
Burr David
Baxter W D
Burt Dwight
Buggard S
Brigham Geo F
Buckley Thos
Byrne Thos
Buxton V I
Bambury Henry T
Buckminster Horace 2
Bullard A & co
Bourke James
Burns Jas capt
Butler J G & co
Burns John
Butler Mack
Bradshaw Hugh
Butterfield Mortimer

C

Clark dr
Chase Durfee
Chester R
Clark Edward
Clapsill Geo B
Church G & H
Clark T W
Clayson G H
Clark H
Carpenter Wm
Cary Thos
Carpenter J J
Cavan Hugh
Canfield James
Case J F
Callen J S
Cassidy Jas E
Cartin James
Cary John
Carter J Orne
Covins Johnie
Cartun Joseph
Carns W J
Churchill W L
Curley John S
Clark Wm B
Charvat John 2
Clark dr
Clark Wm J
Clemmons L D dr
Clifford Morris
Carle Michael
Child A A 2
Clark A S
Cleary Patrick
Chaplin U
Child Henry
Closson J Johnson
Campbell Alexander D
Cashner Greiger
Carter Thomas 2
Carten Geo W
Campbell James
Church R
Corbett James
Cope Adam
Cole Allen
Crofoot Benj
Cronan Patrick
Canning Cornelius
Crane C H
Cronin Denis
Curvan Peter
Curran Daniel
Crittenden Edmund
Currey Edward
Crafts Edward dr
Carson Robert B
Cross George W
Cridy Franklin
Crane G
Curly Timothy
Cragin H B
Casey Wm
Campbell James
Collins James
Clagard Wm
Carpenter W R
Cahill M H
Carroll Maurice
Cayney John
Calvent A L
Canalun Alexander
Campbell Moore
Cawthorn Nicholas
Canada A
Caldwell Chas
Cain Pat 2
Carman Charles H
Campbell C major
Cameron C P
Clark Oliver J
Clark Chancey G 3
Cheesman C F
Church Charles
Cowan George
Corigan A J
Corbin A D
Colagan Andrew
Cosby Osmond V
Cates A B
Cont A L
Cole Anthony
Cooper Charles F 3
Collins Patrick
Congell Charles
Calahan Charles
Conway Patrick
Conlin Patrick
Connors Patsy
Colgrove Clinton J
Cambel James
Curtiss James H
Cracraft J W rev
Creote Joseph
Croughan John
Curran John
Curtis Leroy
Crandall Lyman S
Cushing Michael
Cuson Mitchel
Crimmins John
Corbett James
Cohn J H
Conlan James
Coates J L
Coughlan John
Cook John
Colvin John H capt
Cotter John
Cassidy Peter
Carpenter C R
Carroll Dennis J
Castler Robert P
Cary Robert
Cary E S
Carpenter C B
Carthew Richard
Cadwell R L
Cartwright Fidello 2
Child Alpha 5
Clark C A
Carpenter Geo
Clarken James
Church W A
Chan Jacob L
Clark James W
Clough John D
Clark Wilton
Clifford John
Chenoweth W E T 2
Coly David
Cos M D
Coleson Richard W
Cornue E A
Cooper E M
Connelly R A
Colbath R D
Collins F S
Cozard Geo W
Coynne Thomas B
Cochrane Thomas
Cox George
Cordukes Thos
Cornell G B
Cole Henry
Catien H N E
Cognard H
Coyle Thomas
Coatsworth Jas
Conner James
Cooley J H
Corbal John
Colsten John
Cochran John A
Cowan John S
Cosgrove John
Corigan Wm
Collins John rev
Cooley John
Condon Michael
Casselman Ward
Corrigan Wm
Covet Wm H
Colford Michael
Cooney Martin
Cross M D
Cooney James
Constantine Philip
Cleveland M B rev

D

Davis D J
Davis E
Davis O W
Dale Chas S
Dixon Danforth B
Daly Thos
Dillon Patk
Dillon Francis
Dickerman Amos
Dennis Oscar C
Dittimess A W
Dickerson Amos
Delany Peter
Duane Pat K
Deady Peter
Delavan E C
Dabee Frank
Daniels Geo W
Dewson Thos
Dennison Thos
Dick T
Davey Hugh
Dauphin J B
Dempsey James
Deats Hiram
Dallas J B
Dinnan Jas
De Forest Wm J
De Conder T P
DeHaven Stephen
De Angary Raymond
De Lern Peter
Davel Josh A
Duffy Patk G
Davis Jno
Darley Jonathan
Day Jno
De Camp Jno
Daniels Wm
Dickinson Wm A
Derenshier Wm
Dougherty Wm
Denne Louis
Davis Jas R
Day Warren F
Dubigreen C
Duell A E
Downs A J
Dunn Nicholas
Donovan Benjamin
Dull & Gowan
Dodge Norman
Durant C A
Dougherty Pat
Dowd Peter O
Drea Pat
Doddridge Philip B
Donley Pat
Donigan Daniel
Drew Dart
Drummond Ed A
Drew Edwin
Dwight E C
Dobson Richd
Doyle Simon
Duffy Scott P
Donaldson Saml H
Driscoll F L
Dunkeln Thos
Dunn H
Drew Francis
Dunning Geo C
Darcey Geo
Dunn Jas
Duby Jas
Drew Hiram
Duffy Jas
Duggan Jeremiah V
Denham J S
Duke Jas
Dolaw Jas
Donelly Jas 2
Downs J V rev
Dooner Jno
Duncan Jno D
Duffy Jno
Dodge Jno F
Doogan Jno
Doyle Jno
Donald mr
Durkins master
Dunne M
Darker Martin
Donley Michl
Doherty Michl
Done Wm
Duncan Wm H
Dunn W H 3

E

Evans Patrick
Ernshaw Jno
Elliot Anthony
Everett & Bailey
Ebos A W
Emery Chas G
Evans Pain
Earl Chas
Egan Pat
Ellard Edmond
Edwards E O
Egan Francis
Evans Saml H
Eggers Fredk
Ellis Saml
Evans Frank
Eagle Tyenais
Elgin Thos
Every J M
English Jacob E
Erskine Jas P
Ellison & Son Jno B
Emery Jas S
Ebbitt Josh
Everill Wm
Eldred Wm H
Eagan Michl
Elliot Chas T
Evans G O & Caldwell L H
Eakin T W S
Errett Joseph

F

Fisk Albert A
Fendfield A Capt
Fisher A D
Fish A H
Feeney Benju
Feelix Benjn F
Farrel Pat
Feimer Pat
Ferrier & Bro
Fish C S
Ferguson Peter
Furney Daniel
Fitzpatrick Dennis
Fitch Edward
Penney Ever
Frothingham E
Fay Thomas W
Farrington Thos
Farnam Geo A
Ferris Thos E
Falon H C
Fernald H G
Faith H R Capt
Fitch Haley
Faxon J M
Farnham J A
Field J C
Fitzgerald Jno J
Fairman Jno F
Farwell Jno A
Fergison T W
Fanpel J M
Fibbin Jno
Fisher K K
Farwell Wm
Farwell W D
Faulkner Wm
Felton Michl
Farbush L M
Ferresh Edgar
Filson W A
Foster Chas
Foster Mr
Foster Wm P
Fuller Wm D Cap
Fuller J S
Fuller J P Dr
Fuller J Ensign
Foster Thomas Benton
Foster George
Fuller Geo
French Geo W
Friedle Theod
Furney Jas
Freising J
Flaherty Jeremiah
Fratty Joseph
Frost Fredk
Flagg Jno L
Feeney Jno
Flood Jno
Foreman Joseph F
Flynn Jno
Franzen Mathias
Ford Michl
Furlong Mr
Freeman Lafayette
Franklin Alonzo
Flint Almon
Fletcher Archibald W
Fordney & Davids
Fleetwood & Barr
Frankstine Peter
Fosberg Carl F
Fleming Pat
Ferguson C T
Fogerty Pat
Fogg Danl S
Forsyth Robt
Foot Richard
Forman Edwd
Foley Edwd
French Robt
Ford E W
Fox Eddie
Freeman Edwin O
Fox Shipman
Freeman S A
Foss Freddie
Fulton F B
Flint G T
Frazell Saml
Flavell S W
Fowler S
French Geo W
Forrest Frank C
Frisby W H

G

Galligan Jas
Gilchrist J R
Gibbs Henry R
Glendy Geo
Glassner Geo capt
Garvey Thos
Gosland Thos C
Girard Geo W
Garnsey Geo O
Gillett S S dr
Gleeson Fidelis
Gill Elias
Gillmore Robt
Gleeson E A
Gibson Robert
Gilmore S
Gibson R
Gad K
Garvey Patk
Garlick D S
Gifford P H
Gieson P rev
Gile Asa G
Gilmir A G
Gallscher And
Gates D C
Glendening A D
Gillon Bernard
Gillespie J J C
Gilman R A
Gage mr
Gardner mr
Gibbons Miles
Gainy Michl
George Thos
Gibler Wm H
Gibbons Walter
Geeson Walter E
George Wm
Gardam J T
Gilbert J Edwd
Gaffeney Jno
Galushe Jas
Gwener Jas
Gideon J
Galloway Jas H
Gield Fredk
Gowan Jas
Goodell Jas
Grace J Wesley
Goodland J
Greary Jas
Grasson H
Guinan Jno
Greer Jno S
Gormley Joseph
Gurley Jno J
Gulick John J
Gove Warren
Gray Wm
Graff & co
Grossman Benj
Grimes Jno M
Gove Warren
Gregory W B
Gould Wm H
Gould Wm
Gregory W S
Ganey Wm
Gutzan Wm
Goodman mr & mrs
Gorman Mitchell S
Green Milton
Goorich Willard & co
Gray Mitchell
Gribbles Alfred
Grable M E
Griffin Albert
Gridley mr
Goding A L
Granger A F
Goodrich A F & co
Gowdy & co
Gresham Polk
Greenwall Chas
Grant Danl F
Gregory Eph
Greenfield R A
Griffith Richd
Gorham E D
Grannis R W
George R B
Goff F C
Graves Saml C
Greenbolgh Thos
Greenleaf B R
Griffin Homer
Graves J A
Gubbins Jas

H

Heeney Bernard
Herzack A A & co messrs
Hadley O S
Herbert A
Hamilton B B
Heavey B C
Hallpan & Jameson
Henderson And
Hamilton C W
Henderson W P
Hams Charles
Hansel John
Haissel John
Hermann Lewis
Hall C Walter
Hamilton Robt P
Haman Florence
Hews Thomas
Heminway G G
Hepnt James M
Helling G
Halstead W J
Hemming Wm
Henderson Wm
Hale Wm H
Hoys Wm
Hally Joseph
Hall John T
Herron John M
Hennecy John
Hamill James R
Hendrick Jason
Henderson J S
Hamilton Jas H
Henneberg Jas E
Herrick J N
Heminway H C
Henderson T B
Hennessy T F
Hall Thomas
Hennessy Thos
Hawes F A
Harbeck Thos
Henfort Ben
Hamilton Edw
Hart H W
Hatch R B capt
Herman Henry
Hart Hubert
Hawkins Henry
Hatch Henry
Harvie Thomas
Hayward Thos Strong
Hayward Gayler
Hartman Geo H
Hawkins Geo
Hardcastle Thos
Harvey Thomas
Haynes Geo
Hanlon Thomas
Hayes Samuel
Hawyer Samuel
Hap F G
Hasbrook Edw
Hardy Robert
Hart E Harrison
Hartwell Edw A
Haney Chris
Hart Charles A
Harlen P G
Hopkins Abner
Hapter A J
Hassett Michael
Harrison mr
Hanson Nicholas
Hartigan Martin
Hanen Luther
Harris Wm
Hatch W H
Hanson Wm
Hendley Wm
Harris Wm H
Hawkins John D
Hawley John
Harrington Jos
Harvey J C
Hows John H
Harrison John
Hand J S
Harrington J S lieut
Harvey J C
Hayden James
Hankey James
Hall Harry
Hitchcock M V
Hill Washington
Hinchcliff Wm
Hickey John
Higgins Judd
Higgins John
Hickey John
Hill J J
Hill J B capt
Hill Edward
Hillary Andley
Higgins Charles
Hickey P C
Hankinson A C
Hill A P
Hill Alfred G
Hurley Timothy
Hogarth Wm
Hubbard F E
Hovey S capt
Hollingsworth F
Howard F
Hoyt Saml
Hull V H
Howard E R
Hoben D
Hull Thomas
Hynes Denis
Hoolan George
Hogan Cornelius
Huntington C H
Hogan C M
Hyott Pat
Hubbard P R
Hopkins A R
Howes A S
House Abra capt
Harton Alfred
Hughes A
Hopkins A R
Harzon Allen F
Hopkins Marcellus
Hopkins Michael
Hobart S J
Horton Wm
Howard Wm B
Howard Wm
Hodge Wm
Hooley Wm
Hogan John
Hogan John
Hughes John H
How John P
Hontoon J P
Holden James
Hopping John
Holligan James
Hantoon Henry
Hoe H lieut
Horton H K
Hoe Henry lieut
Hoe Henry lieut
Hobby Uriah
Hoe Henry lieut
Hoe Henry lieut
Hoe Henry lieut
Hall Yates
Howen Adam
Holsworth Geo
Hunt George
Hopkins G L
Hubbard G H & co messrs
Horne Thomas
Hutchinson Wm
Hutchinson E K

I

Innis D
Innis D
Irvine J P
Inness A G
Ingersoll Frank
Ingram W R
Innis R S
Inner Dan
Ingebretson Halver
Insley C W
Irons dr
Isbell S M
Ingersoll G F
Inchleaf John
Ives Frank
Innis D

J

Jewell James
Jewett J W
Jones Henry R
Jewett Henry E
Johnston Samuel
Jemison Thomas
Jones Tom B
Johnson George
Jenne George W
Jennison Thomas
Jones W O
Jones W O
Jenkins W E capt
Johnson James
Jones Wm
Jennings John Britain
Johnston John
Josperson Theodore
Jones Tho
Johnson Sam B
Johnson Sam D
Jackson T C
Jones E
Jackson E
Johnson Edward
Johnston John Adolphus
Jennison John W
July Joseph
Jamison John
Jenkins Isaac G
Johnson J R lieut
Jenkins J G
Johnson Rollin
Jones Daniel
James Daniel
Johnson C J
Jacobs Clark
Johnson Christian
Jacob Abraham
Janney B Y major
Jones Wm
Joy James F
Jewell Thomas
Johnston mr
Jones L E
Johnson A
Johnstone mr
Jasce Michael
Jones W H

K

Knowlton George H
Kaufman Frank
Kihran Francis
Kallett Samuel
Kierd Fred W
Kirke Edmund
Kirby R
Kepler Edward B
Korst Earnenst
Kanlah Rudolph
Kandy Daniel F
Kelsey Daniel
Keefe Dean
Kelly Daniel
Kidder Dwight
Keating Pat
Kirk Charley
King Charley S
Keller Peter
Kuswill J
Konone Phillip H
King Philip
Kerns Pat
Kerns Pat
Kenny O S
Kirkland Nathaniel
Kennedy & Marshall
Kinney O C
Knowles Michael
Kelly mr
Kerwin M W
Kirgan mr
King Martin
Keeler S C
King Martin
Kignor Wm
Kerr Wm
Knapp Wm
Keogh Wm H
Kelly Wm
Kanzow Wm
Kanzow Wm
Keeffe John
Knight Joseph
Kennedy John P
Kehoe John jun
Knapp Joseph
Keys John F
King John E
Kent James
Kimball J B
Kevan James
Kavanaugh Jas
Kine James
Kellogg J B
Knin Harry F
Kendall H W
Kendall H W
Kimball Henry S
King George
King Thomas J
Kelly Pat
Kirk Ruben

L

Legor G A
Lawrence Thos
Larkin Townsend T
Lally Thomas
Linn Thomas F
Larier George
Leavett F F
Lamb Thomas J
Law W H
Leonard Thos W
Larm Thomas
Ley Thomas
Law Smith O
Lecock Erie S
Leigh Pat
Leisen Christopher
Lay Charles
Leary P C
Leisen Christopher
Lonnor Richard
Lamb Ralph
Lyon Daniel J
Lyon D
Lillie & co
Ladolphy A
Leavitt Byron
Lawrence W H
Lee Bernard A
Little & Smith
Langan B
Laraby A
Larkin Michael
Lincoln W J
Lee W D dr
Lane Wm
Lewis Wm F
Langdon Wm
Laher J P
Leahy John
Liston John
Lingle John C
Lake James K
Lake Jesse
Learwood James
Langan James
Longs C F
Lyon B W
Long Chas M
Littlefield Hamilton
Lapuren V
Luder Henry
Leary Daniel
Lewis Henry L
Leper Joseph
Lyman C W capt
Lober John
Loomis Wm H
Lober John
Lord J A capt
Lynch Jeremiah
Lacker H L
Lucas Horace
Ludolph G
Loomis T
Looby Thomas
Ludlow F G
Loss Samuel E
Lyon E A
Low E M
Lands O C
Lucore Baptist J
Loeng L H messrs

M

Marsh Volney A
Mann H E
Munson Henry
Marshall H
March Henry T
Mauman George
May Frank
Marley George
Mason S C
Martin Samuel
Macomber Ed
Marcus F A
Melges F G
Merrill Fred A
Martin T W
Martin Ezra
Martin Edward
Marsh Jefferson B
Maxfield David
Martin Peter
Manny Patrick
Mahon Patrick
Mak Daniel
Mooney David
Moore capt
Maxey Milton
Mulligan Michael
Mortimer Edwd
Mott Robert
Moore Robt S
Morgan R J lieut
Moss Robert
Murphy R H 2
Myers S G
Moore S M & co
Myer Frank
Montgomery Jno
Moss Fred
Mortimer Francis
Morgan F P
Mott Thos B
Morse G W
Marsh P H
Maulvey C H
Magill Chas
Martin T W
Maston Alonzo
Mather & Richmond
May O G
Manvel B 4
Meek A
Mar Lawrence
Maher Michael
Marigu L
Mallott W R
Mason W H
Mulhatton John
Marshall Jacob
Melvin John
Martin Wm
Mast W
Marshal Wm
Malone John
Meehling John
Mulin Thomas
Murray James
Moore H F & G
Morrison Donald
Marclay David H
Morreau Daniel
Montgomery R R
Morse E A
Morris E E
Munroe J G
Moore Joseph
Murphy Patt
Moore A M
Moos J S
Moore A J
Myers Aura
Murton & Adams
Mulligan Patk
Morgan A F
Mushon James
Martin James
Mathews James
Marmy Henry
Mowat James
Merriam J W
Macbeth mr
Mills Oscar J
Middlesworth J R
Miller Nick J
Miles E C
Mills R
Mix Frank 2
Miller F L
Mitchell Timothy
Miller Henry
Mix James G
Miller John Jacob
Mullin Moses
Myer Christian
Master C D
Morse Chas T
Moran Patrick
Murray Patk
Muchmore C H
Moultin Cheney
Moore Chas R
Montague Jas
Morrison Jas M
Morrissey John
Murphy John H
Mulhay John H
Moris John
Moris John H
Murphy John
Moody William
Moore W T
Moulding W R
Murtaugh Wm 2
Mulvey Charles

Mc

McGowan Saml
McLaughlin Frank
McGratt Saml
McPheteridge Euchel
McCauly R B
McCann Chas
McKinney Richard
McLean Robert
McNair D A
McHalley J
McLean Chas 2
McGrawes R & co
McCarlin S
McMahon Patrick 2
McKay capt
McNamara Patrk
McDaniel Peter
McCarty Bernard
McGillis C H
McCall Peter
McLaughlin D
McCarlin C M
McLevaine messrs & co
McMahon Bernard
McWhorter Alex
McKindy capt Alex
McCormick Michael
McClelland Milo A
McGrath Luke
McConnel Wm
McInnes Wm
McElroy Wm D
McKinzie Wm B
McNulty John
McCullough Jno
McKay John
McCollick John
McHendrix John
McGill John
McLiesh rev Jno
McBean Thomas 3
McKinzie John
McLees John
McMillen John
McKean John
McCune Joe
McElhose James
McCafferty Jas
McBeath James
McNamar Jas
McLaughlin S T
McCaffery James
McCarthy James
McMahon James
McDonnell Jas S
McDonnell Jas
McKillop Hugh
McElligot Thos 3
McGann Thos
McDonald Geo Walt
McMahon Patrick
McIntosh Francis
McEvoy Stephen
McKeary James

N

Noyes W S
Nichols W H J
Nash John
Nichodemus J C
Newman J L 2
Nolan James
Newell J C
Newell H S
Norton George
Norton Thadeus
Norton Theodore
Nason James H
Newcomb S B
Nash Edward S
Norden David
Nevin Patrick
Nash Charles
Noonan Patrick 2
Nolan Patrick
Newton Patrick
Nelson Mark
Nellis Barney
Nash & Bates
Norton Connor

O

O'Donohugh Michael
O'Connor Michl
Oakes Michael
O'Donohugh Michael
O'Dell W H
Owens Wm F
Corlup John B
O'Donnell John
Osborn mr
Orton John
O'Brien John N
O'Connell John
O'Neil John J
O'Neil Joel T
O'Neil J H
O'Sullivan Jas
O'Maher Hugh
Osborn George
O'Grady George John
O'Brien Richard
Otis R G
O'Connell Dennis
Oglesby David
Osborn D M
O'Kelley dr
O'Mally Patrick
O'Donnell P M
O'Leary Cornelius
Olds Charles
O'Mara P
O'Connor Nicholas
O'Connell B
O'Brian Morgan

P

Phillips John
[illegible]
Plummer Jno W
Payne J P
Palmer Stephen
Page Chas
Purdey H B
Puffer Henry M
Priest Henry H
Pike Henry A
Place T F
Pint Jacob
Platt D R
Platt Nathan E
Parker Jas
Peck Jeremiah
Peters J F
Parcells J W
Page Hiram B
Parsell E H
Palmer & Morgan
Parker & Johnson
Packer Albert H
Peters mr
Pretect A J
Patch Oliver
Palmer Benj
Price Wm
Pinkham Augustus F
Potter & Ackley
Piper Asa A
Plakin Nathaniel
Pollard Philip
Pardee Patk
Prindiville B
Posey N T
Pratt Herman
Pratt Jno W
Pratt mr
Phillip L W
Perry D L E
Parsons Marion C
Patterson F M
Packer Wm
Paige W W
Potter uncle Wm
Pamley John
Parcels Jno W
Paul Jonathan
Perdue Jno
Patnound Julien
Palmer Thos M
Pendleton Geo
Peters J F
Puchlos Riley
Petrie Hodelman D
Pelton Elhirte
Parker D B
Peck Daniel
Peterson Chas
Pepper Pat
Parshall C W
Peddicords Caleb
Palmer Chas
Parkhurst C G
Pierce Edgar T
Pratt Edson N
Pettit Robt W
Prosser Wm H
Purcell Martin
Pope mr
Porter Saml
Power Francis
Pulver Frank
Pike Geo S
Pinkerton
Pickley Thos
Prinderville Thos
Peirce Chas M

Q

Quackenbush Jno
Quinlan Jas
Quinlan Timothy

R

Rinn Michael
Reynolds Madison
Reddington Lawrence
Reiley W H
Reley Wm
Rathbone W
Ransel Wm B
Raymond Wm
Ridge Wm
Richards Jno 2
Reed Jno F S
Regan John
Read Judson W 2
Reynolds John W
Rees John
Reeser John
Rapp C
Rielly Jas
Raymond J M
Rathburn J B
Renehan Jas
Ringland C W
Rice Geo H
Rice Geo
Redfield Thos 2
Riddell Geo
Regan Thos
Rogers & son S
Rose P N
Russell Eph'm P
Russell D E
Redfield Joseph
Reynolds Jno
Richards John J
Rinn John
Richards J
Ramsdell Alonzo
Raymond & Adams
Richolson bros
Rigman A
Riggle O A S
Rich A D
Reynolds & Chapman
Roch Nicholas
Rees Alonzo
Reddick A capt
Rice C F
Royan Patrick
Roche Patrick
Robinson Chas G
Rider Patrick
Rider & co
Rogerson & Gross
Rockwell & co
Rowan Michael
Rogers Martin 2
Robinson Lucius
Ryan Michael
Rule William
Rork Wm S
Reed William
Ryan Justice
Rossman A W capt
Reid F E lieut
Reynolds E F
Reed E W S
Richards R B
Rea B L dr
Reeves Rolley
Richardson Edwin
Richmond D W
Regan Daniel
Rawson D W T
Ripling David
Rich Cas A
Raswell Peter
Redfield Cornelius
Rogers John
Rose Joseph
Rogers Junius
Ryder John S
Rowe James L
Rose P N 2
Rowen J F
Rosin H C
Robinson H M
Ryan Thomas
Russell Thos A
Ruden John M
Richardson Edw
Rawson D W T
Rea R L

S

Seville John
Slep A W
Scribner W M 2
Shurdan W A
Scales S 2
Shurdan Walter S
Scott Johnathan
Sanborne J R
Scanlan Jermh
Scott J C
Sherwood Jacob
Shelton James
Shottzell lieut J
Shehan mr
Shea Michael
Sheldon H
Sheldin H N
Stewart E col
Stains William
Strunk William
Sutton W O
Stewart Wm S
Streeter Wm H
Sterling John
Summerville Jno
Straker Joseph
Stonebreaker Jno
Stewart John P W
Stanley Joseph
State John
Swartley John
Stillwell Henry
Sternes H M
Stafford Geo L 4
Sutton S K
Snider Wm
Smith Francis
Sinclair Wm H
Sparr Joseph H
Sprink John B
Simonds John
Slade Jonnathan A
Stack John
Smith J Lee
Sadd H
Samler M
Scott Frederick
Savage S W
Shores Frank
Sargeant S S
Scofield F A
Shadders R B
Segner Eman'l J
Shaw Edwin W
Shirburn E J
Sawyer Eugene W
Shehan John
Sanders Patrick
Sherman Philander
Shanley Peter
Stenson F
Sykes Edwin
Streeter E S
Summers Dan
Sullivan Danl
Sweetzer C H 2
Shoerruck Henry
Stafford Charles
Stearns C F
Stewart P A
Stough O J
Straust Amanuel
Stewart Saml J
Satherwait & Granger
Stevens Allen
Seville Emanuel V
Sprague Sesse W
Sorin T R 4
Smith G B
Spence Thomas
Snoad Geo
Smythe Thomas
Simonds Gilbert
Smith S A
Speer F R
Spaulding Saml
Sheria Patrick
Shuale Patrick
Sherwin Newell & Pratt
Saxton Armstead
Sunshine mr
Stenson James
Stricklor J A
Starring J B
Swift S C & co
St John J U
Stevens G R
Specter E S 2
Sweet R M
Switzer R L
Stickney E
Sweet E P
Sweet E J
Shelton W D
Sproat & Lyon
Smith Edward S
Smith R B
Scott R
Smith Charles M
Snow & Green
Smith A B
Spencer A W
Skleba A
Smith B F
Smith B John
Spencer E F
Spink Alfred
Smith Brainard
Southwick Willard
Sullivan Danl
Smith S J
Smith mr
Smale H
Smith H & co
Snow Henry
Sisk Geo R
Sprague Thos A
Small Geo
Silver Geo W
Shields J

T

Twohy Michl
Thomas Lewellyn
Thayler mr
Toun Jno
Tolland Jno
Tyson Wm John
Timlin Jno
Thompson Jno
Thompson J & C
Thompson & co
Thompson & Arnstot
Thompson Christian
Thompson Cyrus Augustus
Thompson Joseph
Thompson Jno
Thomas Patk 2
Thomas Jacob J
Thomas Henry B
Timmerman John
Thomas Jas
Tranes Jno W
Tobin Jno
Traynor Jno
Tiffany Edwd 2
Tiffany E A
Tyler Elmer
Turney R
Trous dr
Timothy C D
Twombley Chas
Truley Chas
Tibbetts & Hatch 2
Thager Anton
Tracey W G
Threnardt Wm
Tobin Wm
Twiss J C
Tilson Wallace
Tracy Jas
Townsend Isaac
Turner Jas
Tyler Jas D
Towner H W It
Tharp Verner
Towne H A
Treemer Thos R
Thopkins Thos
Tyler Theo P
Tipping Thos
Threedy Fred
Tucker Honare
Turrill S H
Talbot John D
Teggart Jas
Tallmadge Henry B
Taylor T R
Tear G C
Taylor Chrisr L 2
Taylor Robt A
Taylor Geo S
Taylor S S
Teall T Samueldr
Teal Peter M
Terrell B K
Tenen Mathias
Terry Wm
Teit Walter

U

Upham Willard P
Umphevillie T L

V

Verridge Jno H
Vanstenburg Joseph
Velingborn Jno
Veder David E
Valentine W H
Verity W S
Vannamo O R
Van Bramer Jno
Van Buren Fred
Van Osdale Geo
Van Bremer F B
Vanloan Eavert

W

Ward Patrick
Wait Cat
Walker Peter
Walker Charles H
Webster Daniel
Wall Dennis
Ward Dennis
Washburn Fred'k
Walker Franc's J
Walker Samuel
Walker Taylor & Barnes
Ward O L
Warwick & Cassady
Wells Alphens
Wagner Frank
Wallace Henry
Weller Hiram C
Wallace Henry
Watts Hiram
Weeks Jas S
Warner Enos J
Walker J H
Wells J L
Warner J Jussie
Webster capt Geo
Walker Geo H
Weller A C
Waters Thos
Watt Robert C
Waldren T
Wales Thos
Williamson Frank
Wiggin Frank E
Winans R S
Williams Elias
Willie Ezra
Wilson Clad
Wharton Clifton T lieut
Wilcox C C
Wilson P M
Whitman P C
Willard Albt E
Wilson Owen
Wheeler Benj
White Albert E
Wygart B
Wilson & Campbell
Wardell Geo
Webb Charles D
Webb Geo L
Ward Horace W
Walton Joseph B
Walworth John
Wallace John R
Willard John P
Watson John H
Webster John
Wait capt Wm
Watt Wm
Wardell Wm
Wakefield Wm
Webber Wm F
Wardell Wm W
Wallace & co J W 2
Walkley L H
Walton Wm W
Wescott L W
Welch John
Welch Thos
Welch C L
Welch P L
Webber A W
Warren S B
Wilson James D
Williams Jay
Williams Will H
Williams Wm N
Williams John
Whitney Wm
Wiley B B
Wilson Orrin h D
Wilson A N
Wilbuk A M
Wilkey B F
Williams M F
Wilkinson John rev
Wright Sawyer
Worth Millard Alns
Woods rev mr
Woodward A W
Wyman Byron
Wood Chas L
Woodard D A
Waddock F
Watson Charles Henry
Winham Levi
Wilson M E
Wilson W
Wilson sergt Wm
Wheaton W W
Windwood John
Wheeler lt Jno B
Wilson capt John
Wilson John, 2
Wheeler John
Wilcox John V
Wiggins James S
Wibben J M, 2
Whitney James
Willard J N
Whiteman J H
Whither J
Wilson J
Wilder J C
Whitney Mrs W
Wheeler Isaac
Williamson Jas
Winslow Hob G
Willard Henry
Wilcox Henry M
White Samuel
William T C
Winsel Geo
Wilder G C
Winlack Thos
Wicks G S
Whitby Thos S
Wilson Saml E
Wryeto Godirt
Worden Geo
Woodhead Thos
Wood Harry S
Wright James
Woodruff Jod
Wood & co John S
Wood Joseph H capt
Wood Wm
Woods W A
Wright Wm A
Woodruff Wm
Wood W W
Wood Wm R
Wright R G
Wilson & co Terry

Y

Yeo Jno
Youngiove Witt & Co
Yocume Wiley M
De-Young Geo
Young Michl 2
Young Aaro
Young G A

Z

Zimmer John
Zengeler John

Initials.

D. B. C., P. O. Box 698.... H. T., P. O. Drawer 6 thousand & Something.... Millers, P. O. Drawer 2911, 2.... Santa Claus.... M. K. M. Butcher.... C. C. B., P. O. Box 1948.... Card Writer.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

☞ Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. and on Sundays from 8:30 a. m. to 10:15 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.
15x22

Miscellaneous.

NEW STATE MAP OF ILLINOIS.

Edw. Mendel's New Township and Sectional Map of Illinois.

Compiled from United States and actual surveys, showing all Roads, Railroads, Rivers, Canals, Creeks and Villages in the State, and having the name of each township distinctly ENGRAVED THEREON. The Map contains on the margin correct Plats of the principal cities, a valuable Geological Diagram of the State, and a very accurate and comprehensive Railway Map of the United States. Also, carefully prepared tables of statistics, inclusive of the new State Census.

The Map will be ornamented with views of prominent public buildings, an elegantly engraved border and a beautiful little picture of the City of Chicago, all engraved expressly for this work.

The Map will be 4x5 feet in size, handsomely Colored in Townships, and mounted with cloth backs, rollers and mouldings in the best and most durable manner.

The publisher and manufacturer of this map has been for the last ten or twelve years engaged in the map publishing and lithographing business at Chicago, and during that time has mapped nearly every county in Illinois, thereby accumulating a very large amount of the most valuable material for the production of a State Map, which together with his extensive facilities for manufacture has enabled him to produce one of the most beautiful, comprehensive and correct maps ever published IN THE STATES, AND WE FEEL ASSURED THAT THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS WILL BE MORE WILLING TO PAY A FAIR PRICE FOR A GOOD AND RELIABLE MAP OF HOME MANUFACTURE THAN A LARGER PRICE FOR an inferior article produced abroad. This map will be sold to subscribers only at the very low price of $5.00 per copy.

GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED

For every county in the State, to whom will be offered the most liberal terms. Address EDW. MENDEL, 162 Lake street, Chicago.

CAUTION!

The Public are hereby warned that CHAS. R. ARNOLD, or ARNOLD AND ATWOOD, are no longer Agents for my New Township and Sectional Map of Illinois, nor in any way authorized or employed by me. All parties who have been in their employ as Canvassers, and also subscribers to the map, would do well to communicate with me immediately.

EDW. MENDEL,
de27-[illegible]-1m 162 Lake street, Chicago.

OPERA GLASSES,

Stereoscopes or Pictures,

Microscopes,

Magic Lanterns, etc., etc.,

In greatest variety, have just arrived in time for the Holidays, at the Store of

JAMES FOSTER, Jr., & CO.,

OPTICIANS,

de22-[illegible] 46 Clark street, near Sherman House.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN ADMIRALTY.—By virtue of four writs of sale by the Hon. SAMUEL H. TREAT, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, in admiralty, dated on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1863, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Cairo, in said District, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1864, the following described property, to wit: 120 bales of cotton, 21 mules, 4 mares, 1 buggy, 1 cart, 1 box of medicines and 18 mules, the same having been condemned as contraband of war.
D. L. PHILLIPS,
de30-[illegible] U. S. Marshal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of The Union Insurance and Trust Company of the State of Illinois will be held at their office in the City of Chicago at 10 o'clock A. M., on the second day of January, A. D. 1864, to elect Directors, and to do such other business as is usually done at the annual meeting of said Company—(the annual meeting recently advertised not having been held for want of a quorum.) Also, a meeting of the Directors will then be elected will be held at 2 o'clock P. M. of the same day and at the same place. BENJ. LOMBARD, Prest.
Chicago, Dec. 21st, 1863. de23-[illegible]

R. V. MONTAGUE & CO. No. 5 WASHINGTON ST., VICKSBURG, Commission and Forwarding Merchants. The most liberal advances made on shipments of merchandise. Refer to W. R. Greene & Co., Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, St. Louis, D. B. Staats, Chicago, H. O. Gilbert, Cincinnati, Northrop & Co., Memphis. de3-[illegible]

ARCHITECTURE—J. F. Le Mesnier, Architect, from Paris, has just arrived in Chicago after residing in New York city for twelve years, and is at the disposal of all persons wishing to honor him with their commissions. [illegible] References—Quinn, Flood [illegible] C. [illegible] W. Gurnee, B. W. Cobb [illegible] L. C. C. R. R. Co. [illegible]

Hostetter's Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH

WITH

HOSTETTERS'

Stomach Bitters.

Strengthen the Stomach,
Invigorate the nerves,
Regulate the bowels,
Regenerate the liver,
Improve the appetite,
Animate the spirits,
Equalize the circulation,
Tone the whole system,
And thus prolong life,

WITH

Hostetter's Bitters.

Defy unwholesome air,
Qualify impure water,
Guard against damp,
Prevent malarious fevers,
Anticipate indigestion,
Baffle fever and ague,
Brave all climates,
Recruit exhausted nature,
Sustain body and mind,

WITH

Hostetter's Bitters.

Enfeebled dyspeptics,
Toil-wearied operatives,
Soldiers in the hospital,
Pale, care-worn citizens,
Settlers in new lands,
Travelers and explorers,
Victims of sea sickness,
The aged and decrepid,
Should all be provided

WITH

Hostetter's Bitters.

Harmless as a Stimulant,
Powerful as a Tonic,
Quick as a Corrective,
Safe as an Alterative,
Mild as a Laxative,
Sure as a Restorative,
Good as an Appetizer,
Pleasant as a Cordial—
Life has no safeguard

EQUAL TO

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

THE PERILS OF THE SEASON,

AND

HOW TO AVOID THEM.

It is of infinite importance to the public to know that

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

Prevent, relieve and cure the complaints most prevalent in this climate during the

SPRING OF THE YEAR.

Their preventive operation is simple. Acting directly upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the liver, the bowels, the circulation, and the nervous system, they impart to the whole organization a degree of vigor and elasticity which enables us to resist the unhealthy atmospheric influences, by which so many distressing maladies are produced and prolonged. The great predisposing cause of sickness is CONSTITUTIONAL and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Disease, like a coward, generally assails the feeble, and turns aside from the strong. And this is especially true of the forms of disease which prevail at the breaking up of Winter. The first warm days of the Spring sun seem to thaw out from the frozen earth the elements of innumerable ailments. The miasma which the frost had hermetically sealed up, is let loose in clouds of vapor, and Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent Fevers Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Diptheria, Rheumatism, Bilious Colic, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Physical and Mental Depression, and a low and feeble condition of all the vital functions, are among the most common consequences of the great Spring thaw which fills the air with unwholesome damps. FORTIFY IN ADVANCE against these prostrating and destructive agencies, IRON-PLATE the system, as it were, by resorting to a Tonic and alterative, which will bring every organ and fibre of the frame into the best possible state for resisting the flying arrows of disease, which the fogs and winds of March, April and May bear upon their mephitic wings. Remember that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are like a strong garrison thrown into a fort before the approach of the enemy. THEY FOREARM THE CITADEL OF LIFE AGAINST THE ATTACKS OF ALL MALADIES that arise from sudden changes of temperature, impure air, privation, exposure, excessive labor, and malarious exhalation. Hence they are

INVALUABLE IN CAMP,

And no military hospital ought to be without a sufficient supply, both for preventive and remedial purposes. Happily the attention of the

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY

Has been directed to the subject, and the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS congratulate the troops now in arms for the Union on the probability that the ADULTERATED CONTRACT STIMULANTS, at present [illegible] medicines by the army Surgeons, will soon be superseded by the purest and best Tonic, Alterative and Invigorant that has ever been presented to the Faculty in this or any other country. Since the war commenced considerable quantities of the preparation have been forwarded from time to time to field and line officers, both in the Western and Eastern armies, for their own personal use; and letters from some of the most eminent military men in the service attest the extraordinary virtues of the Bitters as a means of sustaining strength and promoting health in the midst of hardship and exposure, and also as a safe stimulant for the wounded. As private citizens, many of the officers of volunteers had proved the hygeian properties of the article, and, therefore, wisely resorted to it as a protective and a remedy, where their health is necessarily in greater peril than it would be in civil life.

Dyspepsia is never so general or so distressing as at this season. The appetite is keener, and is indulged to a greater extent in the Winter than at any other time of the year, and the consequence is that the functions of the stomach, bowels and liver, are over-taxed during the cold weather, and are often in a relaxed and partially torpid condition when Spring arrives. NOW, therefore, this is a time to brace up the digestive and secretive organs for the Summer campaign with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To neglect this precaution under such circumstances, is to invite CHRONIC INDIGESTION, the most melancholy and disheartening of all complaints.

As a REMEDY, as well as a Preventive, this celebrated medical cordial ranks among the most potent preparations of the age. It breaks up intermittent and remittent fevers promptly and without debilitating the patient, and is equally efficacious in disorders of the liver and the bowels. For all complaints of the stomach, it is as nearly infallible as anything of human origin, can be expected to be; and in cases of general weakness, it is literally a VITALIZING ELIXIR. Convalescents will find it the safest and best Invigorant and Restorative ever administered to exhausted humanity. It is guaranteed to be absolutely free from all the corrosive elements which enter into the composition of ordinary diffusive stimulants, and its effect upon the nervous system is wonderfully soothing and quieting.

Let those who wish to insure their health for the Summer, use HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a Spring Medicine.

PREPARED BY

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PITTSBURGH, PENN.,

And sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers.
☞ New York Office, 428 Broadway.
[illegible]

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, December 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upwards.

Bidders must state at which of the above named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay, or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a U. S. District Attorney, Collector of Customs or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and P. O. address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State) ———

(Date) ———

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, December 8, 1863, the following articles, viz:

——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 56 pounds.
——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— tons of baled Hay, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated December 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness. } Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

"All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids," if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
de14-[illegible]-6m Brigadier General and Quartermaster.

Roback's Bitters.

GREENBACKS are GOOD

BUT

ROBACK'S are BETTER

ROBACK'S
ROBACK'S
ROBACK'S
STOMACH
STOMACH
STOMACH
BITTERS

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ROBACK'S

STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold everywhere, and used by everybody.

K..........O
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K..........O
K..........O
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AAAAAAAAAAA

Sold at Wholesale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, W. D. HARRIS & CO., LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, BURNHAM & SMITH, J. H. REED & CO., J. ROEMHELD, WRIGHT & FRENCH, A. F. CROSKEY, C. H. BECKWITH, F. O'NIEL, H. SCOVILLE. At Retail by BLISS & SHARP, WRIGHT & FRENCH, MANN & DYCHE, GALE BROTHERS, E. H. SARGENT, M. JEROME, JOS. WILLARD, W. H. DILLINGHAM, cor. Van Buren and State street, and by Druggists generally.

DR. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent,
Office 24 & 26 Market street, Lind's Block.
fe11-[illegible]-lyeod

Insoluble Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY.	USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT!
Applicable to the Useful Arts.	Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be Superior to Any Adhesive Preparation known.
A new thing.	Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, and under no circumstances or change of temperature will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.
Its Combination.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.	BOOT and SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.
Jewelers.	JEWELERS Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.
Families.	It is especially adapted to Leather, And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.
It's a Liquid.	IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT Extant that is a sure thing for mending FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of Household Use.
Remember.	REMEMBER. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is insoluble in water or oil. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Adheres oily substances. Supplied in Family or Manufacturer's Packages, from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.
Finis.	HILTON BROS. & CO., PROPRIETORS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., General Western Agents, to whom all orders may be addressed. ja13-[illegible]

Lallemand's Specific.

USE

LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC.

LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC will not cure all diseases. It will cure

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Hundreds have certified to this fact.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

J. H. BLOOD, Sole Agent,
14 North Fifth street, St. Louis.
J. H. REED & CO.,
[illegible] Agents for Chicago.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.

172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Helmbold's Medical Depot.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TO THE PUBLIC.
TO THE PUBLIC.
TO THE PUBLIC.
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In the year 1846, the writer of this article embarked in the drug business in the city of Philadelphia, where he has been engaged now over sixteen years in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations of various descriptions. But for the last ten years most of his time has been employed in the manufacture of the various solid and fluid extracts.

Most prominent among those to which he desires to call the particular attention of the faculty, druggists and the public, are the Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu, and Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

Both of these are prepared on purely scientific principles (in vacuo), and embody the full strength of the various ingredients entering into their composition. These medicines require considerable care in the preparation, and the employment of different menstrua in successive operations to take up the extractive matters, and in consequence are most frequently improperly made, and not unfrequently much impaired, if not rendered totally inert, by the injudicious and unskillful management of those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations.

My Extract Buchu, upon inspection, will be found to be of the odor, color and taste of the plant of that name, and not a dark, glutinous preparation. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of the properties with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

The Extract Sarsaparilla is far superior to any preparation that has ever come to my notice as a blood purifying agent. A tablespoonful of the Extract Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is fully equal to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink, so much used by the feeble and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

One bottle is fully equal in strength to one gallon of the syrup or decoction as usually made, and has traces of druggists throughout the country have adopted it in making their syrups of this name.

I desire in this connection to make a plain statement of facts, being prompted to do so—

First.—By a consideration of the welfare of suffering humanity.

Second.—Because I do not wish my articles classified as nostrums or patent medicines, many of which are made by persons too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less to manufacture pharmaceutical preparations.

These persons advertise. This I am compelled to do to bring my name before the public, conscientiously believing that I have the most valuable articles that were ever advertised. They have been advertised over ten years, commencing in a small way, and have not only sustained their reputation, but their popularity has extended to all parts of the United States and widely throughout foreign countries.

As before remarked I, in common with the manufacturers of patent medicines, advertise my medicines. But how short lived have been the thousands of those articles. And yet there are many persons who will continue to think that merit in the article is not essential to success.

My course in many particulars has been quite different from that of any others. With over 10,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters from all sections, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent physicians, clergymen, statesmen, &c. I have not been in the habit of resorting to their publication in the newspapers. I do not do this for the reason that, as my articles rank as standard remedies, they do not need to be propped up by certificates. I may, however, without too much deviation from my plan, present here a specimen—one selected by chance from the great number at hand. Read the following certificate of a cure of over twenty years' standing:

LEWISTON, Pa., Jan. 14th, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR—I have been troubled with an affection of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your genuine preparation a trial, as I had heard it so highly spoken of. I have used three bottles, and have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine, I am truly yours,

M. C. McCORMICK.

LEWISTON, Pa., Aug. 28th, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

I am happy to inform you that after the use of your Medicine, a cure has been effected, and I candidly believe I should have been in my grave had it not been for it. Your obedient servant,

M. C. McCORMICK.

This gentleman offers the following reference attesting the facts of the case:

Hon. WM BIGLER, Ex-Governor Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS B FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Attorney-General, Harrisburg, Pa.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, U. S. Attorney-General, Washington.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, Ex-Governor Pa.
Hon. R C GRIER, Judge U. S. Court.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, Ex-Governor California.

Of the whole number treated, as shown by our certificates, 3,730 were treated for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings. The average amount of medicine consumed, as per certificates, was seven bottles: the average term of suffering one year and one month. Of this number, [illegible] were females, [illegible] children, and the balance males.

10,121 were treated from diseases arising from excesses, Habits of Dissipation, youthful imprudence attended with various symptoms, among which will be found—Indisposition to exertion, weak nerves, dimness of vision, night sweats, pallid countenance, great mobility, [illegible], horror of society, no cessation of [illegible]. These symptoms, if allowed to continue, would undoubtedly result in epileptic fits, insanity or consumption. How many thousands of the young have died of these causes. Visit our almshouses, hospitals and prisons, and see the misery they produce. Out of these 10,121 there were 5,231 males, 2,130 females. The sex of the remaining number was not stated in letters. The average term of suffering was 4¼ years; average age 24 years; average amount of medicine consumed 10¼ bottles. In respect to ailments peculiar to woman in decline or change of life, this will be found invaluable. No family should be without it.

7,200 were treated for scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulceration of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the face, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

8,971 were treated for diseases of the blood arising from habits of dissipation. Of this number 2,147 were treated for syphilis, 944 for humors in the blood, 1,523 for diseases of a secret nature, in all their stages. In this class of complaints patients do not readily volunteer certificates, which accounts for the small number received. Of this number 4,219 were males, and 3,[illegible] females; average age 26 years and 2 months; average term of suffering 8 months; average amount consumed 9 bottles.

The above statistics are taken from a diary kept expressly for the purpose, and with great care.

The proprietor, in making this statement, hopes that his motive may be appreciated. A feeling that suffering cancer is one to all has prompted him to do so. I am well aware that many persons consider five or ten dollars expended in any kind of medicine for the benefit of their health a waste of money, and yet these same persons will expend hundreds of dollars in dress and dissipation, and think nothing of it. Such forget

That good health
Is true wealth.

Let us look at the matter for a moment. There are astringents, purgatives, narcotics, poisons, diuretics, blood purifiers, &c. There is no contradicting the following facts:

A poison for one is a poison for all.
A narcotic for one is a narcotic for all.
A diuretic for one is a diuretic for all.
A purgative for one is a purgative for all.
A blood purifier for one is a blood purifier for all.

With this difference only, that some constitutions require more than others.

The Extract Sarsaparilla will answer in all cases, and will accomplish as much as any other purifier. I will gladly pay $5,000 for a better article.

My Extract Buchu is a Diuretic and will act as such, accomplishing as much as any other. I will gladly pay $5,000 for a better article. Both are vegetable preparations, pleasant in taste and odor, and safe, and are taken by men, women and children. Explicit directions accompany the medicine.

To the suffering I would say, in conclusion, that I have had much to contend with, the objects being chiefly of this description. The expense in preparing my articles is such that I could not afford to commission them as patent medicine manufacturers do, but have been compelled to sell for cash.

Consequently, I have lost much by unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own or other articles on the reputation of mine. The merit of my preparations has, however, quietly pushed them into favor; but you still need to exercise care to obtain my true preparations.

Ask for HELMBOLD'S Preparations:

EXTRACT BUCHU.
EXTRACT BUCHU.
EXTRACT BUCHU.
EXTRACT BUCHU.
EXTRACT BUCHU.
EXTRACT BUCHU.
EXTRACT BUCHU.
EXTRACT BUCHU.
EXTRACT BUCHU.
EXTRACT BUCHU.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
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AND
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AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
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IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Take no other. The patronage of the public is particularly solicited by

Your obedient servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,
PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,
PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 Broadway, New York.
594 Broadway, New York.
594 Broadway, New York.

AND

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.
104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.
104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale [illegible]

[illegible]

SOLDIERS' RELIEF SOCIETY.

Regular Meeting—Reports of Destitution and Suffering—An Appeal to our Humane Citizens.

The regular weekly meeting of the Soldiers' Relief Society was held on Saturday afternoon, in the rooms of the War Committee. Fifteen ladies were present. The chair was occupied by the President, Mrs. A. H. Hoge.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mrs. Goodrich reported that she had performed the duty assigned her, by informing Mrs. Edgerton of her election as Matron, who has accepted, and entered upon her duties at the Depository of the Society, at No. 78½ State street.

Mrs. Hoge reported that the Executive Committees held a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms according to appointment at the last meeting—that the Y. M. C. A. have only about $8,000 to rely upon for supplying the poor at large—that this will need to be largely increased, and that they will depend largely upon the Church collections to be taken up early in January. A committee was appointed at that meeting to confer with the War Committees of the different Societies, for relieving the poor, to ascertain whether there cannot be some organized systematic combination of all the Societies, in order that the work could be accomplished thoroughly, and completely.

The question was discussed, as to what rules should govern the drawing of orders for the payment of rent, etc., for poor families. It was, on motion, decided, that the lady visitors be requested to write out a statement of the case, naming the urgent wants of the families, after a careful investigation of the case, giving the name of the head of the family, time of enlistment, number of regiment, and place of residence of the family, and refer the statement to the gentleman in charge at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, who will decide upon the case, according to his record kept by that association. In urgent cases, where the families really need immediate aid, the canvasser will give an order upon the depositary for such articles as may be in store, or upon the Y. M. C. A. Treasurer, where rent is to be paid to prevent a family from being turned out into the streets.

The Y. M. C. A. have a record of the names, circumstances, &c., of many of those families, and it is to prevent imposition as well as to deal justly with the deserving poor, that this plan has been adopted.

Mrs. Tyrrell reported that she had canvassed the district assigned her—west of Reuben street, between Randolph and Van Buren, and collected $50 in two days, for the relief of soldiers' families.

Mrs. H. Sayrs presented two dozen more books for canvassers, making sixty in all, donated by Munson & Skinner, and the covers printed by Beach & Barnard—as a donation. Thanks tendered.

Several of the ladies present reported heart-rending cases of destitution and suffering that they knew of, which demanded immediate attention—some without fuel, others turned into the streets because they were unable to pay their rent, &c.

The Depository, at 78½ State street, City Railway Block, has been in operation but two days, yet the matron, Mrs. Edgerton, presented a list which was read to the meeting, embracing the names, location, and demands made by about one hundred soldiers' families, that have there applied for aid. Many of them are destitute of fuel, others of clothing and bedding sufficient to keep them from suffering; very many of them are without flour, meat, or vegetables. There were but about a dozen ladies present, some of whom, as the list was read, were moved to tears because of their inability to relieve the suffering poor, who came there demanding help. Each lady present volunteered to visit certain families which were assigned to them; yet there are a majority of them for whom nothing can be done for some days, unless our noble hearted citizens come to their relief.

A few ladies have organized themselves into a society for the relief of soldiers' families; have divided the city into districts, prepared books for canvassers, and done all in their power to get the Society into efficient working order. But there have but few ladies volunteered to visit soldiers' families, or to canvass business districts to solicit for them, and consequently little has been done except to get ready to work. This work of preparation should have commenced three months, instead of three weeks ago. But now is no time to say what "might have been." The winter is upon us—the most severe that has been experienced for several years. Scores and hundreds of destitute and suffering poor women and children, daily flock to the Depository in quest of aid, and come away with heavy hearts, because the society has no means for supplying them.

Citizens of Chicago—you whose loyalty, and liberality has never been questioned, can you with tranquil mind enjoy your comfortable home or place of business when you know that the families of those who are battling in the army to secure you all you enjoy, are suffering here at your very door, in the city?—and when you know that you can relieve them without making any sacrifice? Then let the supplies flow into the Depository, freely, and *without delay*. Let every business man who takes any interest in the welfare of our soldiers, or their families, send *something* to the Soldiers' Family Depository, No. 78½ State street, for their relief, at once. Those who wish to contribute fuel, will send to Mrs. Edgerton, at the Depository an order upon any coal or wood yard for the amount they will give to the soldiers' families. Others may send bedding or clothing, or orders for them. Grocers may in like manner designate what they will supply. Cash is always acceptable, and will be judiciously expended. Any article that can be used by families will be as gratefully received as the cash.

Send in these donations without waiting for one another. They will be duly registered, and every contributor can, if they desire, see where every dollar's worth has been appropriated. While our citizens wait for one another, the poor are suffering and dying from the want of necessaries of life that thousands of them can supply from their abundance! Attend to this matter to-day!

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors, Reports of Contributions.

Notwithstanding the weather was intensely cold,—the thermometer indicating 16° below zero a full baker's dozen of the soldier's lady friends, were at the meeting, and as there were no cars running, those who came from a distance, as several of them did, manifested their willingness to make a sacrifice for the Soldiers' Home.

The Superintendant presented his weekly report, which show 186 arrivals, 168 departures, and 18 remaining. Meals furnished during the week 1128; lodgings 376.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following letter which was read, explains itself:

Chicago, Jany. 1st. 1864.

Thos. B. Bryan, Esq.
Prest. Soldiers Home.

Dear Sir:—At a convention of Route Mail Agents of the North-West, convened in this city a short time since, it was resolved to raise a fund by donations from its members, to defray the incidental expenses of the convention; and the surplus, if any, was to be donated to the Soldier's Home of Chicago. In accordance with that resolve, enclosed please find $35.

The amount is less than we had hoped to make it, but nevertheless, small as it is, we trust that it will gladden the heart and minister to the wants of some one or more of those noble soldiers who have periled life and suffered health in the glorious struggle for the preservation of the Union—the Constitution and the laws—and for the honor of that old flag that has been, and still must be respected at home and abroad.

Very respectfully yours, &c.
Harrison Park,
Wm. H. Dunn,
Wm. F. DeWolf.
Committee.

Mr. Tucker, of the Briggs House contributed $100.

Mrs. H. L. Bristol reported $39.00 collected, of which $25 was from the Clybourne Bridge Distillery, accompanied by an eloquent and encouraging letter from Jos. B. Smith.

Mrs. W. F. Myrick reports $16.
Mrs. O. E. Hosmer, $31.
Mrs. C. W. Andrews, $45.
Mrs. A. Tolman, $11,00.
Mrs. H. Sayers returns from South Water street, $46.25; from the Stewart House, 12.50—making the total amount collected by this indefatigable worker $600.
Mrs. E. Pearce collected from the Adams House $49.
Mrs. Degenhardt, $12.
Mrs. R. C. Greer, $5.
Mrs. J. H. Bird, $10.50.
Mrs. J. B. Bradwell, $36.00.
Mrs. Ada Bradwell, $61.
Mrs. J. C. Fargo, $9.50.
From F. Millard, Milford, Wis., $1.
Total amount reported at this meeting, $509.

On motion, Mrs. Archibald Clybourne was added to the Board of Managers.

On motion, the Publishing Committee were instructed to describe the new fac-simile of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, just issued, that the public need not be imposed upon by venders of the Proclamation published in other forms, by private individuals.

Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Sayers and Mrs. Hosmer, were appointed as the visiting committee for the ensuing week.

An announcement was made by a gentleman representing Robbinson & Howes' Circus, that the benefit entertainment will be given by the Circus Company on Friday night of next week.

The Board adjourned to meet next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the Soldiers' Home, at which time every canvasser is requested to be present.

OPENING OF TURNER'S HALL.

Meetings on Thursday Last—Dedicatory Exercises.

According to announcement made in our columns, the dedicatory ceremonies of the new hall of the *Turngemeinde* or "German Turner's Association," were held on Thursday afternoon, at their new hall on North Clark street. The edifice is an imposing structure erected by Messrs. Schmidt & Katz after plans designed by A. Bauer, and cost exceeding $18,000. The hall was beautifully festooned with flowers and evergreens, and appropriately draped with national colors. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the fact that the snow had laid an embargo upon travel, there was a goodly gathering of the Turner's of the city and a fair representation from similar organizations in other cities, comfortably filling the large room now for the first time thrown open to the public. We noticed also a large number of our prominent German citizens participating in the novel inauguration ceremonies. Of course excellent music and good speaking were not wanting.

The members of the Chicago *Turngemeinde* invited guests, and pupils, assembled at noon, at Kinzie Hall, after which they marched in procession, headed by the Great Western Band, through the principal streets to the new hall. After a short rest for refreshment, the large hall was thrown open to the Turners, their guests and friends, and the galleries to the ladies. The members arranged themselves in front of the platform which was occupied by the speakers, representatives of the press, dignitaries from abroad, architect, builders, executive committees, etc.

The exercises were opened with the "Jubilee March," by the Band, after which Mr. Bauer, the architect, formally delivered the keys of the building to the Superintendent, Joseph Huhn, who in turn handed them over to Mr. Weidinger. Mr. Weidinger, in behalf of the Executive Committee, accepted them in a brief address, which was well received and enthusiastically applauded.

Madame Albertina Kenkell, a German actress of merit, read the opening prologue, composed expressly for this occasion by Casper Butz, Esq., of Chicago. Madame Kenkell's effort was received with great favor, and at its close she was highly complimented by the demonstrative audience.

Wm. Rapp, Esq., editor of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, delivered an excellent extemporaneous address which was received with marked favor, and elicited tumultuous applause, particularly in those portions in which allusion was made to the known patriotism of the Turners, and the noble stand taken by them in the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr A. Folliger, an actor from the German theatre, then recited with much enthusiasm, poetry appropriate to the occasion, written by G. Von Hollen.

The exercises were terminated by singing, and music by the band.

Upon the whole the ceremonies were eminently satisfactory, and had not the elements conspired to render such a consummation impossible, the vast hall would have been filled to overflowing.

The members of the Chicago Turngemeinde are entitled to great credit for their efforts to bring this enterprise to a successful conclusion. At the breaking out of the rebellion, this membership was large, but so many of the younger and more influential members became imbued with martial spirit and enlisted, that until within the last few months the organization has languished. The completion of this new edifice is the successful termination of one of the efforts to infuse new life into the order, and it may reasonably be expected that it will soon [illegible] ceremonies were followed in the evening by a grand concert by the Great Western Band. The following was the programme for the occasion:

1. Festival Overture, expressly composed for the occasion by B. [illegible].
2. Pot Pourri, from the opera "Il Trovatore" by Verdi.
3. Duett for horn and flute, from the opera "Lightning" by Halevey.
4. Festival March, with song, expressly composed for this occasion—music by T. Freising; text by Henry Binder.
5. Overture from the opera "Martha" by Flotow.
6. Air and chorus from the opera "The Robbers" by Verdi.
7. Cavatina for horn and flute, composed for the occasion by T. Freising.
8. Grand German national Pot Pourri, by Thomas.

After the concert a sumptuous lunch was laid which was freely served until long after midnight.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The Fac Simile Published for the Benefit of the Soldiers' Home—How to tell the Genuine.

As several publications of the Proclamation are in the market, and purchasers may desire to know how to tell which is the genuine, the Publishing Committee of the Home deem it best to state that the original manuscript is owned by the Soldiers' Home, and that Fac Similes of that instrument can only be published under the copyright—owned by Thos. B. Bryan, the net avails being donated to the Soldier's Home. A perfect fac simile has been lithographed for us, not only of the Proclamation, but also of the President's autograph letter which accompanied it, and at our instance this genuine fac simile is authenticated by the certificate of Mr. Bryan on the *face of* each copy, which with the Soldier's Home motto—the Goddess of Liberty—and the Proclamation seal, will establish its genuineness beyond all doubt.

Let every purchaser, therefore, see that the copy offered him is a *fac simile* of President Lincoln's autograph Proclamation AND LETTER, that it is so certified, that is duly stamped with the Proclamation seal, and contains the above device and motto of the Soldier's Home, the whole forming a large and beautiful engraving, tinted and ornamented with a small portrait of the author. For the petty sum of two dollars ($2) every citizen can procure this document of enduring value, and at the same time aid in the erection and maintainance of a permanent home for sick and disabled soldiers. Duly qualified agents will be appointed to canvass for the *fac simile*, which contains a blank for the name of the purchaser that it may be retained as an heir-loom by his children.

(Signed) Mrs. O. E. Hosmer,
Chairman of the Publishing Committee.

The Late General Corcoran—The Fenian Brotherhood in Chicago—Resolutions.—At the regular meeting of the Chicago Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, on Tuesday the 29th of December, the following resolutions in connection with the death of General Corcoran, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It hath pleased God to remove from us our beloved Central Councillor, General Michael Corcoran,

Resolved, That whilst we accept this dispensation in humility of spirit, we regard his death as a severe loss to the cause of Irish nationality, and that we redouble our energy, our patience and our determination, to further the noble work in which his mind was so thoroughly engrossed, and where we feel his spirit will be still with us.

Resolved, That, although General Corcoran has not lived to act a part in the swiftly approaching Irish Revolution, yet he has in that infinitely more laborious and difficult work, pre-organization, entitled himself to to the great and lasting esteem of all Irishmen.

Resolved, That the United States has lost in him a careful, conscientious and scientific officer, his division a kind and just commander, his friends a delicate, generous hearted and chivalric Irishman.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the widow of our late brother, and that we tender to her our respectful and warm sympathy.

I. C. R. R. Engineers' Strike for Higher Wages.—On Thursday last, the principal locomotive engineers on the I. C. R. R. appointed a meeting to wait upon Supt. Arthur, demanding an advance of wages, and the repeal or modification of certain rules enforced by the Company concerning the running of trains. The following is the reply to their petition:

Illinois Central Railroad Company,
General Superintendent's Office,
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1863.

Geo. Jackson, Esq., J. M. Cook, Esq., R. C. Howard, Esq., Committee of the Engineers I. C. R. R. Co.:

Gentlemen: I have the petition signed by all of the engineers on the line, asking an advance in wages, as well as other concessions.

Before receiving this Petition, in fact in November last, I had ordered Mr. Hayes, Superintendent of Machinery, to raise the wages of Engineers from $2.50 and $2.70 per day to $3.00 per day, and, upon consideration of the subject, have given the orders that you receive that sum for every day you are employed, and to furnish you employment every day you desire to work, either on your locomotives or in the shop, and when the Company's equipment will permit, Freight Engineers will be allowed pay for weekly lay-over days.

I think this is all that justice demands. I have, since my connection with this line, from time to time, as justice and the ability of the Company permitted, raised your wages from $2.30 to $3.00 per day. It has been my study, as well as pleasure, at all times to look at this question with the view of paying all employees fair and liberal wages for the services rendered, which have been, I think, above those paid on lines in this vicinity.

I have every confidence in your attachment and devotion to the interests of the Company, and feel that if you viewed the question from the point I do, you would not make the demands you now make. Standing at the head of the employees, I have endeavored to act fairly between them and the Company, to which the Directors have frequently called my attention.

Every personal grievance has received my prompt attention and I am sorry that you manifest such want of confidence in the justice and liberality of the management as is shown in the petition referred to, at a time when, without your knowledge or request, your wages had been raised to meet the increased cost of the necessaries of life.

Whatever course you shall pursue, permit me, who have watched over your labors for the past five years, to testify to the prompt, willing and patient manner in which you have performed your duties, which have frequently been very trying and severe.

In this I am joined by all the Directors acquainted with your labors.

Hoping that your want of knowledge of the intentions of the Company in relation to you will induce you to recall the petition, I am very respectfully yours,

W. R. Arthur,
General Superintendent.

Donations to the Refuge.—The managers of the Erring Woman's Refuge have received the following donations during the months of October and November. They return their thanks, and trust that the exhibition will not be forgotten in future by the benevolent public.

In Goods—Hollister & Wilkins, $3; Alber & Sweet, $2.05; George Dudley & Tureman, $2.05; Satterlee, Wells, & Faulkner, $2; G. C. Cook $2.25; Baker & Bros $2; Hempstead, Norton & Co. $4; Charles E. Willard $1; Perley & Parker $1; G. C. Garber $1.50; D. G. Brown $1.84; Webster & Baxter $2.75; Fuller & Finch $1.20; T. P. Byrn 75cts; Gillet & Whitney $3; P. F. Farnam $2; Wiswell & Day $2; Walter Shay, one bolt cotton cloth; Davis & Sawyer, two bolts of calico; Davis & Sawyer, 1 bolt flannel; Bowen Bros., 1 bolt Canton flannel, 1 bolt calico; Louis Goodman, 1 dress pattern; Richmond & Mather, 1 sack patterns; Wallace & Wheeler, 1 do; Newhall & Green, 1 brl apples; — Barbour, 1 lb tea; George Steele, leaf lard; — Stanley, 1 turkey; a friend, 2 lbs coffee; New England Mills, 1 sack meal; J. McAllister, 1 brl flour; a friend, ½ bu onions; P. P. Stewart, 1 large coal sieve; J. Sollitt, 1 load kindling wood; Capt. Spratt, 1½ cords wood; G. DeClerq, ½ do; O. M. Goit & Co, ½ do; T. Buckley, ½ do; M. D. Down, ½ do; Campbell & Bailey, ½ do; S. B. Williams, 1 ton coal; Waldron & Ormsby ½ do; T. R. Clark, ½ do; A. R. Clark, ½ do.

In Cash—J. C. Mitchel, $2; Wm. McKindley, $2; O. T. Codner, $1; L. C. Huntingdon, $1; T. F. Craig, $1; F. Mosley, $2; John Beers, $1; J. J. Simmons, $1; Jerome Beecher, $2; J. W. Pratt, 50c; C. G. Wicker, $1; H. W. Hinsdale, $1; G. S. Ingraham, $1; C. Briggs, $1; C. Rice, $1; G. McElwain, $1; L. Nowlin, $1; H. H. Blackall, $1; Franklin Gilmer, $1; H. Sayer, $2; W. D. Harris, $2; J. H. Dunham, $2; E. H. Sargent, $1; Alex. Bently, 50c; P. Taylor, $2. Total, $32.00.

Brydge's Chicago Battery.—A recruiting party, consisting of Sergeants Alphonso W. Potter, Lawrence Ford, and Corporal William C. Luce, of this battery, arrived in this city yesterday, from Chattanooga, Tenn.

They were each wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and return to Chicago now for the first time since 1861.

This battery has won a golden record in front of Chattanooga, as will be seen by the following copy of a communication, dated Blair's Cross Roads, East Tennessee, December 21, from Major General Granger, to Governor Yates, furnished us by Sergeant Potter. They require but thirty men:

Hon. Richard Yates:

Sir: A recruiting party, under charge of Sergt. A. W. Potter, has been detailed from Brydge's Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, belonging to this corps, and is now *en route* for your State.

This battery is an excellent one, and did signal service during the late operations in front of Chattanooga, and in the battle of Mission Ridge.

It would be a well deserved compliment to the battery to fill its ranks to the full quota. I am confident it will reflect honor, by its services, upon your State.

It would have afforded me much pleasure to have placed this party in charge of one of the commissioned officers of the battery, and would have done so, had not the nature of the service here demanded their presence at their post. If, however, the demands of the service will at any future time, before the 5th of January, 1864, allow of the detail of such officer, it will be made.

Recruiting for Colored Regiments.—The work of recruiting for the First Regiment of Colored Volunteers for the State of Illinois, is progressing quite satisfactorily. Besides those who have gone forward, there are now 56 or 57 colored men awaiting transportation to headquarters. Eleven of those were recruited on Saturday. The colored men are stepping forward with becoming alacrity to take their places in the ranks of the defenders of their freedom.

Death from Asphyxia.—Justice DeWolf held an inquest upon the body of Isaac J. Hall, at 109 Rush street. It appears that the deceased died from suffocation, caused by blowing out the gas when he retired, and failing to turn it off afterwards, the gas escaped into the room, vitiating the air causing his death. Mr. Hall was from Kentucky, and had a girl about five years old with him. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that he died from suffocation, attaching no blame to any person.

Mercantile Association—Annual Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Mercantile Association will be held this (Monday) evening in the rooms of the Association. After the transaction of ordinary business, officers will be elected to serve during the ensuing year. The Association will then adjourn to the Tremont House, where a banquet will be provided for the members and invited guests.

Robberies.—Thomas Williams and James Cleary were arraigned at the Police Court on Saturday morning, on a charge of robbery; they were held in the sum of $500 to appear at the Recorder's Court.

A colored man, who gave his name to Elijah Parker, was also charged with the robbery of goods from James Vaughan; he was held in $700 to the Recorders Court.

That Large Pane of Glass.—The monstrous glass for the Wheeler & Wilson Store window is being transported all the way from New York upon a platform car. It was undertaken to put it into an ordinary car and found quite impossible.

South Side Property.—Luther Haven has sold to Wm. H. Van Epps, President of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, 75 feet front on Michigan Avenue, near the corner of 16th (Old) street, for $5,000. Mr. Van Epps will improve the purchase at an expenditure of $10,000.

U. L. A.—The delegate from this Congressional District will make a report of the doings of the national Council, recently held at Washington, on Monday evening at Warner's Hall.

Fires.—At 8 o'clock on Friday evening, a fire occurred at the coal yard of Silverman & Co. at Randolph street bridge, caused by spontaneous combustion. Damage slight.

At 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, a fire broke out in a two story frame dwelling on the corner of Sherman and Jackson street, occupied by Mrs. B. Moore. Damaged to the extent of $200. In their endeavors to extinguish this fire, Chief Engineer Harris and several of the firemen were considerably frozen. The Chief had his ears badly damaged.

On Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, a two-story frame building, No. 2 River street, occupied as a saloon and boarding house, caught fire, but was extinguished with but small damage.

Fire.—An incipient conflagration was discovered about 11 o'clock last evening in a small fancy store on the east side of Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. It was extinguished before the arrival of the engines. The damage done was slight.

A Crazy Man Attempts Suicide.—Yesterday afternoon word was brought to the Armory that one Frank Sherman, a railroad engineer, while in a fit of insanity was endeavoring to bleed himself to death, having opened a vein in his right arm. Two police officers immediately started for his residence. On arriving there they found the man in a perfect paroxysm of frenzy, while the life blood was fast oozing from where he had cut open the vein. In the attempt to seize him the man became more furious and with a vigorous blow, he raised a "mouse," *a la* Heenan and King, over one of the officer's eyes. After considerable struggling the man was secured and brought to the Armory, when a physician was sent for to sew up the wound. It is supposed that Sherman was laboring under the effect of *delerium tremens*, produced by excessive drinking.

Difficult Navigation.—The propeller S. D. Caldwell, early yesterday morning, left her moorings in the river just above Madison street bridge and made her way slowly down the [illegible]. A force of men were employed in breaking [illegible] in front, and by dint of hard work [illegible] in clearing a way for her as far as [illegible] by night fall. Randolph street bridge was kept open the greater portion of the afternoon. It is said that her owners intend to take her to Milwaukee to ply during the winter from that port to Grand Haven. The undertaking is a perilous one and will be expensive, as from present appearances it will cost half the worth of the vessel to get her out of the Chicago River.

Revival Meetings—Addresses this evening.—There are revival meetings in progress held every evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. This evening Rev. C. C. McCabe will be present, who as Chaplain of the 122nd Ohio regiment, has been a prisoner for five months in Libby Prison. He will give some accounts of religious meetings in Richmond among our men prisoners there, and also by request some accounts of prison life there which will be thrillingly interesting.

A Stray.—A little girl just arrived in Chicago in company with her aunt from Cleveland, got on the Randolph street cars yesterday and missed her protector. She is about ten years old, and says her aunt's name is Burroughs. The stray is being cared for by Mr. Bryon, on Randolph street, close to Union Park.

Union League.—The State delegate to the National Council, lately held at Washington, will make a report of the proceedings in that Council on Monday evening, the 4th instant, at Warner's Hall. All the Councils of the city and county are desired to be present.

H. Fauntleroy, Esq., will also deliver on that occasion an original poem.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Gottschalk-Brignoli Concert.—The storm, an account of which is narrated at length in another column, deprived our citizens of the rare musical treat which had been advertised for their benefit to come off on Saturday night. Gottschalk, and a portion of his troupe, were snowed in at Harvard, on the Northwestern road, while the rest of the troupe was equally unfortunately situated at Milwaukee. The concert for Saturday evening, was, as a matter of course, postponed, and will be given on Monday evening. The programme advertised for Saturday evening will be the one for Monday evening. It is selected with excellent taste, and embraces "the Carnival of Venice," by Gottschalk; the famous "Shadow Air," from Dinorah, by M'lle Cordier; serenade from Don Pasquale, by Brignoli; Sounds from Home, by Patti, on his violin; romanza, from the popular new opera of Faust, by Brignoli; Ojos Oreollos Danza, by Gottschalk and Behrens; a grand duet from Lina di Chamounix, by M'lle Cordier and Brignoli, and some five or six other equally good compositions. The tickets sold and seats selected for Saturday's concert will be good for Monday evening.

Tickets purchased for Saturday may be exchanged for Monday, or the money will be refunded, this day, at H. M. Higgins music store.

McVicker's Theatre.—Miss Laura Keene, one of the best known and most popular actresses in the country, commences an engagement at McVicker's Theatre this evening, and will appear as Miss Hardcastle, in the sterling comedy of She Stoops to Conquer. Miss Keene brings with her from her New York company, Mr. Peters and Mr. Lenick, who will personate Tony Lumpkin and Young Harlow. The manager does well in introducing this clas of theatrical entertainments, and we trust he will secure a liberal countenance from the public.

The Circus.—At Robinson & Howes' Circus several new stars will appear—Monteverdi, the contortionist; Burrows and Kelley, the acrobats; Master Gonzales, the Chilian sprite, together with Robinson, the great rider, Dan Castillo, and other popular members of the company. On Friday next the management devote the proceeds of the entertainment to the benefit of the Permanent Soldiers' Home.

Academy of Music.—Arlington & Co.'s Minstrels offer an excellent bill to-night. It includes New Year's Calls, Mesmerism Outdone, Love's Labor Lost, the Three Conscripts, with a large variety of popular songs, dances, &c.

New Opera House.—Sam Gardner's new opera troupe, at Kingsbury Hall, is drawing well. The programmes are selected with taste and all who go there seem delighted. Go and see them.

Varieties.—The Varieties is getting its full share of public consideration. The fun is more than equivalent to the price you pay.

Card of Thanks.

The undersigned in behalf of the Michigan Central Railroad, takes this method of expressing thanks to the officers of the Michigan Southern Road, for timely assistance tendered to the passengers of the Michigan Central train, at the "crossing" on Friday. Also to the officers of the Illinois Central Railroad, for valuable assistance, especially Mr. Hayes and Mr. Morrow for engines, and Mr. Scovill and Mr. Kellogg for material aid with men.

H. E. Sargent, Gen. Agent.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ What the Hon. J. O. Nixon, editor and proprietor of the New Orleans *Crescent*, says of Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, and now of 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.:

From the N. O. Crescent, March 3, 1861.

"Dr. James.—Of all the medical practitioners who have chosen a special class of human ailment for their study we know of no one who has been more uniformly successful, or who has become more justly celebrated, than Dr. James, whose apartments are at No. 62 Custom House street.—Years ago, with a full practical knowledge of medicine in general, he singled out one of those hydras of human infirmity which general practicioners so rarely cope with successfully, and, by assiduous study, a persevering research into the remotest penetralia of this particular branch of his science, and the most careful and extended practice, he made himself the Hercules of the hydra, and thousands of both sexes, in all parts of the world, now know him or remember him with the sincerest gratitude; for Dr. James' celebrity is not confined to New Orleans, or Louisiana, or the United States, but exists throughout Europe. As a general thing he is infallible, and those who may come within the range of his treatment may call upon him not only with the hope, but with the assurance of being restored to health and happiness."

Dr. James, specialist in the treatment of all chronic, mercurial, scrofulous, blood and skin diseases, and diseases of a private nature, cures them without mercury, iodide potassii, arsenic, or any poison, but a neutralizer for all cutaneous, contagious diseases. Organic weakness, brought on by excess, abuse of the system, or entailed hereditary, producing nervousness, depression, irritability, &c., with all its deplorable train of symptoms, treated and full vigor restored by an infallible method.

Dr. James is now located permanently at 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. James has been practicing in the above speciality in New Orleans fifteen years—thirteen years conducting one of the largest hospitals in the United States, in this speciality—for the last three years in this city, (Chicago.)

In the last fifteen years Dr. James has had the largest and most successful practice in diseases of a private nature, of any physician in the United States.

Dr. James is responsible and reliable, and his testimonials are from honorable and scientific sources.

Delicacy prevents the publication of names of persons successfully treated, or thousands could be produced—many of this city.

Remember Dr. James' office and parlors are 86 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. All professional interviews private and confidential.
ja4-350-1t

☞ House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing, &c. Paper Hangings and Window Shades wholesale and retail at New York prices.
F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street.
Box 5868. dec15-z350-1m

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☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
no29-r577-3m

☞ The patrons and friends of the Illinois School of Trade, J. Dyhrenfurth Principal, and the commercial community generally, are invited to obtain the new catalogue of that School, containing a lucid exposition of its character, subjects, and method of instruction, and its progress and success since its establishment.

Asthma.

It is useless to describe the tortures of Spasmodic Asthma. Those who have suffered from its distressing paroxysms know full well what it is. Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy, prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Tremont street, Boston, has seldom failed to afford immediate relief, even in the most severe cases, and frequently it has effected a permanent cure. Sold everywhere.

Wanted.—A treasurer in a light, genteel manufacturing business in this city, who will be willing to invest $5,000 cash in the business, and also be willing to devote six or seven hours' time daily in looking after the business, hands, &c. To any person who can give good reference, a salary of $2,000 per year will be given. Apply until next Wednesday 4 p. m. from 10 to 4 o'clock any day, at the Briggs House, room 39.

The Domestic Dyes

Prepared by Geo. H. Reed & Co., offer the simplest and most perfect means of dyeing household apparel ever presented to the public. They embrace 40 different shades, and include all the new and fashionable colors, and are perfectly fast. Samples on silk and wool can be seen and the colors procured of the druggists.

Amusements.

BRYAN HALL.

GOTTSCHALK AND BRIGNOLI

NOTICE.—Tickets purchased for Saturday's Concert may be exchanged for this Monday evening concert, or the money will be refunded this day at M. HIGGINS' Music Store.

In consequence of previous engagements, Mr. GOTTSCHALK and BRIGNOLI can give only

ONE GRAND

Farewell Concert,

Which will take place

This Monday Evening, January 4th,

WHEN

MLLE. ANGIOLNI CORDIER,
SIG. BRIGNOLI, L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
CARLO PATTI, AND T. BEHRENS,

Will perform the most brilliant and varied programme.

Admission, including Reserved Seats, One Dollar. Seats may be reserved, this day, at H. M. Higgins' Music Store. Doors open at 7½: Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

GARDNER'S OPERA HOUSE

AT MUSEUM HALL,
(Formerly Kingsbury,)
115 Randolph Street.

Grand Opening Night, MONDAY EVENING, December 28th.

SAM GARDNER'S MINSTRELS

Will appear as above in a select ETHIOPIAN TRAVESTIE. The programme will contain some of the choicest gems culled from the gardens of Pathos and Music.

For particulars see programme and posters. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7 P. M. Commence at 8 P. M. Matinee New Year's Day at 2 P. M.
de27-1247-7t

McVICKER'S THEATRE

on Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

The manager respectfully announces an engagement with the well-known and popular actress and manageress,

MISS LAURA KEENE,

Who will appear in a series of Comedies, assisted by those popular members of her New York company,

MR. PETERS and MR. LENICK.

☞ Seats can be secured for the entire week.

The Theatre warm and comfortable.

Monday Evening, Jan. 4th, 1864, will be presented the celebrated Comedy of

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Miss Hardcastle....Miss Laura Keene
Tony Lumpkin....Mr. Peters
Young Marlow....Mr. Lenick

GRAND DANCE....Miss Jennie Hight

To conclude with

THAT BLESSED BABY.

Several novelties in preparation.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn.

ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S
MINSTRELS.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4th, and every evening during the week, will be presented the celebrated Ethiopian Farce, entitled NEW YEAR'S CALLS, with new scenery by Whytal. New Properties, Costumes. First week of the Chinese Dance, by Shanghai Brothers, &c.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Seats secured through the day 50 cents. Private Boxes $3.00. Matinee on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 9th, commencing at 3 o'clock, P. M.
ja5-1349-1w E. S. DINGESS, Agent.

ROBINSON & HOWES' Champion Circus, Washington street, opposite Court House. To-night and upon every night and Saturday afternoon.

ROBINSON, DAN CASTELLO, and the whole of the Great Organization. Will conclude with the great spectacle of the MILLER AND COLEMAN, in which appear the Comic Mules, Beau Hacket and Pete Lamarr. On next Friday, a benefit for THE PERMANENT HOME FOR SOLDIERS, one half the receipts will be handed over to those who manage and control the institute. Doors open at 1 o'clk. Performance commence Afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Nights—Doors open at 7 o'clk. Entrance at 8 o'clk. No extra charge for reserved seats. Prices of Admission—Dress Circle (all chairs) 50 cents. Children under 10 years of age 25 cents. Social Circle, (all seats) 25 cents.
ja5-1253-6t

ONE, TWO, THREE, SING.

Mr. Dye will commence the second term of his Juvenile Singing School next SATURDAY MORNING, January 9th, at 9 o'clock, at the Musical Hall, Academy in the Methodist Church Block. He will commence his Adult Singing School next TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in the same place. Now is the time to learn the notes.

PHŒNIX HALL,

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Large, airy and central. Good Piano, Curtain and Scenery. Singers will find this a superior Hall for Concerts, as the stage can be entirely cleared.

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Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The returns still continue to come in from all sections concerning the appalling rigors with which Winter commenced the year. For intensity and extent, it will not be found paralelled in many years past. The most painful portion of the well authenticated reports of loss of life, come from Cairo, in which vicinity, and various points along the Ohio river, there were numerous victims. It was stated early in the fall that certain classes of hibernating animals were double lining their holes, whence old trappers augured a hard winter. From the weather experiences of the past few days, the beavers and musk rats will be likely to receive encomiums (not very warm to be sure) on their sagacity and forethought. Possessors of liberal stores of fuel are happy, and yet may realize a warmth, coal nor wood cannot afford, by ministering of their plenty to their poorer neighbors. Remember the poor at this season, if you would in the highest degree enjoy the glow of your own well piled fire.

An interesting hearing is now in progress in a provincial court, in a suit for the rendition of the Chesapeake pirates under the extradition treaty. It will prove to be one of the most important international questions yet elicited, and will be prosecuted by our Government with commensurate energy.

Our Janesville dispatch chronicles a singular and fatal casualty on the C. & N. W. R. R., near that place, from the comparatively rare occurrence of an explosion of a locomotive boiler.

We give a most valuable and thorough resume of the condition of affairs in the Southwest from the pen of a special correspondent, who has enjoyed unsurpassed facilities for judging of the progress made toward the Federal reoccupation of the Mississippi Valley. In a degree seldom realized in a communication of the same length, it is a complete and exhaustive review of the status reached, and a valuable revelation on the great social questions involved in the rehabilitation of this now reconquered region.

A great seizure of rebel Treasury notes, reaching seven millions of dollars took place in New York yesterday, the haul comprising plates as well as notes, and several parties implicated in the affair. It is perfectly legitimate to make money for yourself, but when it comes to making it for Memminger (and such money) it is quite another matter.

"Murder will out," and so will lesser crimes. Just now the cover is being taken off from many nefarious transactions, implicating high officials and ex-officials at Washington. The dispatch elsewhere from Norfolk opens a particularly outrageous nest of knavery, but unfortunately of no new type. We trust that the bottom of this whole business will be reached and principals and accomplices to the remotest degree overtaken and punished. If any Senator of the United States, whatever his party connections, can be shown to have been more eager, for a paltry fee, to save rascals than to guard the government against these harpies, we hope precedents may be found, or new ones established for freeing the Senate of such disgraces. We care not where or upon whom the blow may fall. If Mr. Hale is the guilty man let him suffer, and if Reverdy Johnson is again ready to say that he has done such a thing often, let his case also be looked into. It should be a time of national reform. The people are undergoing purgation. The army has been tried "so as by fire." Let justice begin with the law givers, and the Congress purify itself. The thorough work of scouring out the Departments cannot be too thoroughly done, and let no whitewash be used, until every nook and crevice is clean. To the law and to the testimony. "Hew to the line, let the chips fly where they will."

Congress has come back exhausted from holiday making, and will require a second week to recuperate from its exertions. The spectacle is not a pleasant one. Far better would it have shone, had every member (not a month from his home) have stuck to post and attended to public business. It would have been welcomed by the people as a promising token of zeal and devotion to the public service, even had the unreadiness of the leading measures under discussion prevented the actual completion of any. Gentlemen, it was unwisely done, to run home this year to spend Christmas and New Year's.

The system of liberal bounties and furloughs to our regiments in the field is working well. War worn and battle scarred as they are, they only wish a brief visit to their homes, and are ready to go into the work again and, in the identical language of many of them, "see this thing through." Mark the contrast. Jeff's minions originally pricked into the field by bayonets, and held only by severe martial law, are deserting and coming over to us by hundreds and thousands, while our soldiers again rally round the old flag, and at their expiration of service pick up the musket for a new term, burning to be "in at the death." The spectacle is one of the most significant hitherto developed in this war. We had thought nothing could shine with more splendor than the first zeal of volunteering, but a nobler and more enduring glow of patriotism is that kindling re-enlistments among our veterans in the field.

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Guerillas on the Mississippi—The Rebel Plan—Letter from the Rebel War Secretary to Gen. Kirby Smith—What he Proposes—Nature of the Warfare—Operations of Gen. Ellet's Marine Brigade—News from Mobile—The Situation There—Capture of Salt on its way to Bragg's Army—Effects of the President's Offer of Pardon.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Natchez, Miss., Dec. 28, 1863.

The chief topic of interest in this locality at the present time is the operations of the guerillas. In their attacks upon steamboats they directly effect the prosperity of the Mississippi country, and as a natural consequence everybody is particularly anxious that they be driven off. It appears to be the policy of the rebels to hinder the navigation of the river as much as possible. I wrote you some time ago that commissions in blank had been sent from Richmond to the Department of the Lower Mississippi to be filled up with the names of those parties who would undertake to raise roving bands to prey upon our commerce. A few weeks ago General Ellet, of the Marine Brigade captured a rebel mail in which there were several documents of importance. Among them was a letter from Mr. Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War, to Gen. E. Kirby Smith. Mr. Seddon advises General Smith to raise small bands of [illegible] to be armed with rifles and field pieces, for the express purpose of interrupting the navigation of the Mississippi. He said the [illegible] must be accomplished at all hazards and at whatever cost, as the possession of the river by the enemies of the Confederacy was having a bad effect upon rebel prospects [illegible]. It was the design to proclaim it throughout the world that the river could not be [illegible] except by iron-clads, and they [illegible] make it unsafe for passenger steamers to move in any direction.

Mr. Seddon ordered a Court Martial [illegible] the leader of the expedition against [illegible] Bend, in June last, and said the [illegible] of the failure must be strictly inquired [illegible]. It is probable that the officers [illegible] for the failure of the rebels, [illegible] our own forces. [illegible]